

The MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

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LESSONS FOR MARINES FROM THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

BY COLONEL ROBERT H. DUNLAP, U.S.M.C.

THE World War has unquestionably opened the eyes of the average soldier to the necessity for a detailed study of all matter pertaining to the planning of campaigns. This involves not only training methods essential to the production of a well-disciplined soldier, able to shoot a rifle with accuracy, but to the production of an organized body of soldiers capable of prosecuting the various phases of a campaign in a manner only possible where the lessons of like phases have been carefully studied, absorbed and applied in training.

This training should be designed to execute the plans against the most formidable of possible enemies and such training will also prepare us to meet enemies of lesser military strength, intelligence and morale.

The Marine Corps is designated as that force which must accompany the Fleet in its advance into hostile waters, and there seize and hold a base or to prevent its possible use by the enemy.

It follows, therefore, in the preliminary phases of any campaign, excepting that of a purely defensive rôle, the Marine Corps must be trained and equipped for landing on hostile shores, often on open beaches and resist serious opposition. (Where land-locked harbors are available the problem will be simplified.) Following this, it must be prepared to attack the defenses of the desired anchorage in reverse, and to defend this anchorage against counter-attacks, as a base for its own use or to prevent its use by the enemy.

It will be recognized at once that the ejection of enemy submarines, aircraft and small raiding forces from their lairs may involve the reduction of a series of obstacles, each constituting a separate operation; this is especially true where our Fleet anchorage is surrounded by islands topographically suitable to the enemy.

Assuming then that preliminary strategic studies have been made, involving the determination of our most probable enemies, our strategic lines of approach into their home waters, our essential fleet bases and known, or likely, enemy bases; the problem is but partially solved, for until we have determined upon the force and organization necessary, and have trained and equipped it (insofar as *peace time* training permits) so that it can actually execute the tasks foreseen with the maximum mobility, celerity and efficiency, the Corps will have failed to properly perform its assigned duty. This training should complete and verify the type, number, and suitability of equipment necessary, all of which, naturally, in the beginning, must be based upon the experiences gained by ourselves and others in campaigns of the past.

With the foregoing in view, the campaign at Gallipoli, 1915, has been selected for study. An endeavor will be made to briefly state some of the lessons which have been ably pointed out by Major General Sir C. E. Callwell, K.C.B., and accurately as practicable, indicate a method whereby they may be utilized in the preparation and training of the Marine Corps for future emergencies.

Objection may properly be made by the reader that the Gallipoli Campaign is of far greater magnitude than will ever be undertaken by the Marine Corps unassisted. The answer would appear to be, however, that the campaign includes in a large way many of the problems which would confront the Marine Corps on declaration of war with a naval power. It involved, (a) the landing on open beaches under fire requiring exact and careful staff work by a composite staff of Army and Naval officers; (b) continued supply by the Navy of the forces so landed; (c) evacuation of the wounded, requiring close coöperation between the Army and the Navy; (d) coördination of naval gun fire with the movement of forces on shore; (e) the lessons incident to night marches, combat, and supply.

The paramount issue in a country of this kind—made up of innumerable gullies, hills, and ravines covered with scrub—is a true appreciation of its tactical value in the first instance, when surprise and superiority of force operates to the advantage of the attackers. Enlightenment or knowledge gained as the combat progresses and enemy reinforcements become available, is acquired too late to be of value.

The opening salvos of the fight for the possession of the Dardanelles, delivered by naval craft against shore batteries unassisted

by land forces, points to a lesson which it would seem unnecessary to mention.

All previous experience had clearly shown that naval guns are entirely ineffective against shore batteries except when the shore batteries are of a very inferior type, and poorly sited. Yet despite the fact that the British General Staff in 1916 had determined that fleet action unsupported was out of the question, and that the fleet assisted by land forces would have a difficult job, the Navy, unsupported, was called upon to force the Dardanelles. Had they contented themselves with a pure bluff, never risking too much and yet never relinquishing the initiative and the power to be a constant threat, large forces of Turks would have had to remain on guard as long as the attack was delayed and not actually undertaken. After the attack began the initiative was lost. The Allies were committed, and so long as they continued holding on, large drafts on the energy and strength of Great Britain were required, which otherwise could have been well used elsewhere. In fact, as the Allies became deeper involved, requiring reinforcements and supplies in large numbers, it possibly was recognized by the Turks that they had better refrain from driving the Allies off the Peninsula entirely, for by so doing they would release to the Western Front, large Allied forces, whereas the opposing Turks could not have been better employed.

The British Navy brought a powerful fleet to bear in the three stages of their attack to force the Narrows. It consisted of the *Queen Elizabeth* (8-15"), *Inflexible* (8-12"), *Agamemnon* (4-12" and 10-9.2"), *Lord Nelson* (4-12" and 10-9.2"), *Cigamemnon* (4-12"), besides other obsolete battleships of 4-12" each.

In addition, there were some cruisers, destroyers, mine sweepers, and small craft, besides one Russian and one French cruiser, which arrived on the scene before the action was finished. Despite this formidable array, and the nearby bases in the islands of Tenidos, Imbros and Lemnos (the latter with the magnificent but unimproved harbor of Mudros), the attack which began February 19, 1915, and continued with intervals of bad weather until February 25th, when ten battleships took part, was only able temporarily to silence the batteries leading up to the Narrows. During this operation the fire of enemy field guns and howitzers was irrepressible, and a source of great annoyance.

Later, on the 18th of March, an attack in force was made and many ships were lost principally from mines. Following these

operations, it was clearly demonstrated that batteries which had been silenced by overpowering naval gun fire had not been destroyed, in fact, they had not suffered severely at all.

Sir Ian Hamilton, who had been ordered out to look over the ground preliminary to lending assistance to the Navy, after witnessing the attack of the 18th, cabled home that the military effort would not be of the subsidiary form originally intended.

A valuable lesson may be drawn from the opening phase of the operations for the possession of the Dardanelles. Where destruction and capture of a position is the mission, naval gun fire against shore batteries is useless, unless adequate military force is at hand to assist; otherwise valuable time and warning is given for the improvement of the defenses by the enemy, thereby making the job of military attackers more difficult, if later called to do their part.

It would seem unnecessary to repeatedly draw attention to this matter since the conclusions of our Army and Navy colleges and of experienced officers have clearly determined it to be a fact. Nevertheless, as before mentioned, the conclusions of the British General Staff, 1900, were not adhered to, and it may happen that like mistakes will be made again, unless all our officers are indoctrinated against such procedures. It is equally applicable to the small affrays into which our Navy is often forced.

Many Marine officers can remember an example of this incorrect manner of handling the Santo Domingo problem. We had constantly threatened with naval craft the harbors of that little republic until the contempt of the Dominicans for us was unbounded and not allayed until we had landed a military force capable of penetrating to the interior of the country. If, in future, naval commanders, before being directed to deliver ultimatums, in the settlement of small affairs, can be furnished the military force with which to make good, they may act in accord with recognized best principles for handling such affairs, and will, because of unqualified success in a few instances, have less of it to do in the end.

Other lessons, equally as valuable in the conduct of small operations, as in the conduct of (for the Marine Corps) major operations, essential to the successful advance of our fleet into hostile waters, will be clearly recognized as the study of the Gallipoli campaign continues.

Referring to the time when military assistance was decided upon as essential to the capture and control of the Dardanelles, Callwell

briefly points to the necessity for previous preparation as follows: "It must necessarily take time to organize and equip military forces that may be detailed for an enterprise involving landing on an enemy's shores and carrying out a subsequent campaign."

What paragraph could more clearly indicate the task of the Marine Corps? It is assigned this duty by the joint Army and Navy Board. It has the force. Its paramount duty is to organize, equip and train its forces for landing on an enemy's shores preliminary to a subsequent campaign. Since the British were not so prepared it will be of value to ascertain the difficulties that they encountered and the manner in which they were overcome in the furtherance of the campaign.

As an example, they had not considered the weather conditions as effecting the opening of the campaign, and while this, as a matter of fact, did not interfere materially, it is a factor which should be carefully weighed.

There are no tides to speak of in the Mediterranean, but their influence must be considered where they exist. A proper utilization may facilitate landing to a great degree, while a disregard of their effect may be the source of great annoyance, if not loss of life and material, during both landing and, if necessary, withdrawal.

The forces sent from the United Kingdom and elsewhere had to be landed in Egypt and there redistributed. This points to the necessity for careful loading at the original depots or bases so that the troops and equipment essential to the operation are placed on ships in "Task Units," or in integral parts of units. This requires a complete understanding of the work to be done and the equipment necessary for each of the units or parts thereof, which are assigned tasks. It involves careful thought and detailed labor in the packing of the equipment, the suitability of which must have been determined by study and observation of its use while in training.

The time consumed by this reassignment of troops to ships, caused a delay of approximately three weeks in the attack on the Dardanelles, during which time the Turks, knowing that the attack was pending, had opportunity to strengthen their defences at beaches, etc., improve roads, better communications, and increase hospitalization facilities.

The choice of landing beaches rests with the attackers, limited of course by the opposition likely to be encountered, their distance from the recognized objective, the transportation facilities available,

the beach room necessary for the landing, the suitability for the approach of boats or lighters, and in part, to the power of naval craft to assist with their gun fire during the operations. Suffice to say that these points had all been carefully considered in the light of information available, from the maps on hand, and such aerial reconnaissances as it was possible to make with the air machines at their disposal.

Pasha Dagb Plateau, 40 to 600 ft. above sea level, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, overlooking the Narrows and the fortifications on the Asiatic side, was the recognized objective, and while opinion may differ as to the advisability of landing on the Asiatic side and approaching from that direction, the fact that it involved a lengthy march, would probably be seriously opposed, and that transportation facilities were not sufficient to insure adequate supplies, caused the British to choose the Gallipoli Peninsula as the better means of approach.

It is fitting to remark that seldom, if ever, will the Marines, in any of the major operations in which they may probably participate, have sufficient transportation to undertake an extended march of more than a few days distance from the landing, for certainly no enterprising enemy will ever leave available to our use the animal and motor transportation which was picked up at Monte Cristi in Santo Domingo prior to the march into the interior of that Island in 1916, or such as was found at Vera Cruz in 1914. Most likely then, the Marines will, in operations of the future, be forced to make landing in close proximity to the objective. The caterpillar tractors with light trailers will assist greatly to supply the transportation absolutely essential. This problem must be carefully considered and solved while making plans and in training.

As regards the method of landing, it is of value to note the British arrangements. In the first place, the number of troops to be landed at one time depends directly on the available beach-room, the available number of boats, and, for the purpose of reinforcement, the distance that the tows have to be handled by the power boats before they can be cast off.

Power boats, pulling strings of boats, make approach to the beach much more rapid than in the days when the sole reliance was upon oars. However, boats in line do not present as good a target as when in column, and this may in part offset the advantage of tows and power boats. Later during the campaign the British intro-

duced power lighters making five knots, easily handled by a few men, and with a capacity of 350 men and equipment or 50 horses. These were invaluable for both landing and withdrawal of the forces, and in case of any sea getting-up, as occurred during the withdrawal, it is probable that the use of cutters would have caused a great loss of life, whereas the lighters, or "beetles" as they were called, were utilized without a single drowning.

Care and thought must be given to the possibility of a sea getting-up after the troops have landed, and before supplies can be put ashore, a predicament which might result in the annihilation or capture of the troops, both of which catastrophes have been instanced in history.

At beaches X, W, and Y, there was only a total frontage of 900 yards. Here they had boats sufficient for the forces they wished to land, but hardly elbow room on landing. In other words, they had 18 tows to 900 yards, or 50 yards between tows. Expressed differently, they had 72 cutters, or 12 yards of space per cutter, which meant 2000 men discharged on a 900-yard front, or a little over two men per yard of front. Now it is not difficult to see how great the confusion might be if only a small sea were up and if casualties were heavy while approaching the shore. Only the best trained crews could be expected to accomplish such a task. The Anzacs, under General Birdwood, landed 1500 men at night in the first echelon of a covering force, utilizing 12 picket boats and 48 cutters. This landing was not at the place intended which later was discovered to be well defended, but at Anzac Cove—a beach 1000 yards in length, overlooked by rugged hills—a not likely landing place, and therefore undefended.

900
yards

Using these same boats, 12,000 men were eventually landed in less than eight hours. After the landing had been completed and reconnaissance of the shore made possible, it developed that there was landing frontage for a brigade of 8000 men at a time, that is, approximately 3000 yards of beach. This would have required 250 cutters in 60 tows with 50 yards between tows.

Necessarily boat drill has always been considered a part of the training of the Marines. It must be made a very important part in the future. The question of towing "beetles," or power lighters, of the size used by the British must be considered, or it may be possible to construct smaller power lighters, that can be carried aboard our ships, for landing stores and guns.

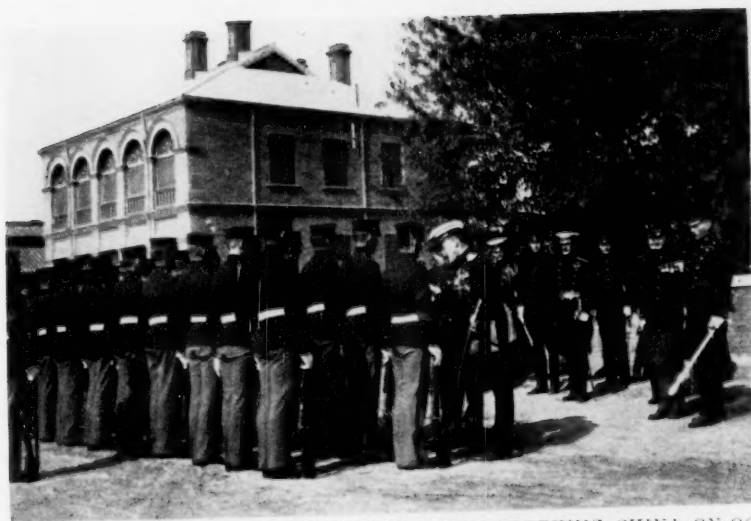
It is essential for the Marine to realize that his is the responsibility if the proper equipment is not forthcoming when the day of active operations begins. The line Naval officer of today, very properly makes known to the constructor that he wishes a fighting craft of a certain size, gun power, and armament, and leaves it to the technical men to produce the result, which if impossible of accomplishment is referred back for decision as to what sacrifice of efficiency should be made. In like manner, the Marine Officer should decide what he needs in the form of heavy equipment, and leave it to the Navy to provide lighters, ships, installation, etc., for handling the same on the water. In this way we will arrive at what it will be possible to do. Certainly to wait until the last moment, and then put it up to the Navy will in no way relieve the Marine of his real responsibility for failure to have the proper equipment.

It will not be necessary to go into details regarding the actual topography of the ground surrounding the various landings, since such knowledge will hardly ever be available to a greater extent than it was to the British preliminary to the landings. Maps—none too accurate—airplane reconnaissances, and such observation as was practicable from ships, constituted the total knowledge until the landings had been actually made.

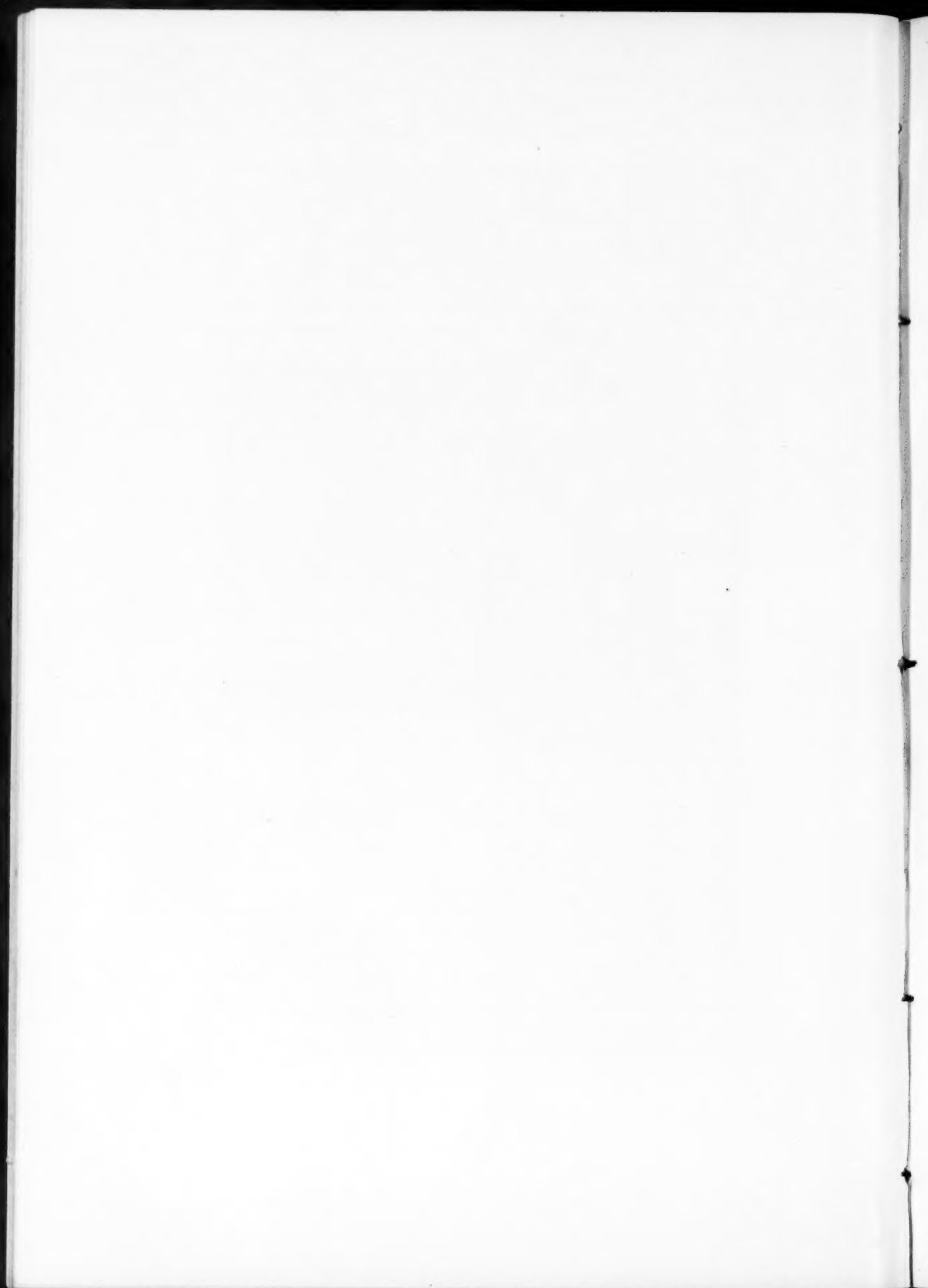
In all probability our future operations will be attended with a similar lack of information. The essential point is to make proper decision from the information at hand. The study of the landings on Gallipoli contains much useful information.

Briefly, it was determined by the British to make landings at several points in order to get sufficient landing room for a large enough force to insure the success of the operation. The correctness of this decision cannot be questioned in the light of the information available to the British prior to the operations. Subsequent information divulged the fact that sufficient room was available on one continuous beach. The use of this beach, had its existence been known, was complicated by the fact that the entire landing would have taken place on an exposed beach without a harbor, unprotected from storms and seas and might well have been discarded as being too risky a proposition, considering the terrible consequences which might follow were the troops, after landing, entirely cut off from their supplies. Feints were properly executed to draw enemy troops from the locality in which the actual attacks were to take place.

In this connection it is essential to remember that feints or small



GENERAL IAN HAMILTON INSPECTING MARINES AT PEKING, CHINA, ON OCTOBER 19, 1912. GENERAL HAMILTON DURING THE WORLD WAR COMMANDED THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.



attacks designed to draw off forces from vital areas must be at sufficient distance from these areas to prevent enemy troops deflected for its defense from returning in time to assist in the defense of the real point of attack.

Y beach was a good landing beach overlooked by high cliff, presenting excellent facilities for a complete defense but impracticable for landing. For this reason its defense had been neglected by the Turks as being an improbable point of attack.

The British easily scaled the cliffs and attempted to make a flank march south, to join up with the landing at X beach. The ground fell away from the crest or edge of the cliff overlooking the shore line, towards the center of the Peninsula in such manner that it was impossible for ships' guns to assist these forces on their flank march. They were attacked by overwhelming forces of Turks and for a while it looked as if they would be annihilated. When finally ordered to withdraw, however, they did so with practically no losses by dropping over the cliff and returning along the shore line under the protection of ships fire sweeping the crest.

Beach W had been well prepared for defense by the Turks. Both flanks rested on high ground which receded in the middle. The Turks held their fire until the boats touched the beach when they delivered a withering fire, and had not some few boats been swept by the current on the rocks immediately under one of the flanks, the main force would probably have been annihilated. As it was, the Turks had not prepared for a landing on these rocks, deeming it impracticable, and the small force was able to scale the heights and drive the defenders from their position. The British forces, seeing the good fortune attending the first party, rapidly came to its assistance.

Throughout these operations the ideal landing beaches were defended in the most approved style and were practically impassable. Since the enemy cannot equally well defend the entire shore line it would appear that the covering forces of the attackers had best select points for landing which, generally speaking, do not invite landings. Having landed sufficient force, the desired position may be taken in reverse or flank.

Beach X, and the ground immediately surrounding it, formed an amphitheatre 300 to 400 yards in radius with grassy slopes completely swept by the fire of the defenders. The beach itself was ideal for landing, but the only protection from the enemy's fire after

landing was that given by a sandy ledge where the beach dropped to the sea level. On one flank, at a considerable elevation, was an old fort and barracks which, though thoroughly battered by the fleet, still offered good protection to infantry and machine guns. The wire entanglements were placed and arranged so as to lead the attackers into traps well covered by fire. Knowing that the Turks had an excellent system of defense, the British made special provisions to insure success.

The steamer *River Clyde* was prepared for beaching. Holes were cut in the bows, gang planks arranged to permit exit of the men forward. Lighters for landing stages, to be placed in position after landing, were towed. Five picket boats, each towing five cutters, loaded with men to augment the force, also took part in the attack. The *River Clyde* grounded out of the exact position intended and great difficulty was experienced in getting the landing stages into position. Bluejackets did this work under terrific fire and with the greatest difficulty. They deserve the greatest praise for their work here as elsewhere, and since it will be our Bluejackets who will do the same for us, should the demand be made, it is essential that the closest coöperation exist between them and the Marines.

All landings during the day were greeted by the most severe fire and the attack was brought to a stand-still, only those men who could crawl under the protecting sand ledge being saved. When night fell, however, troops from the *River Clyde* and cutters landed with comparatively few casualties. Due to the inferior artillery work of the enemy, those troops who had lain on the *River Clyde* throughout the day, did not suffer at all. Thus it would seem that where the enemy's artillery is not too active, ships, prepared as was the *River Clyde*, might beach at high tide during the day and land at low tide during the night.

A small landing operation east of Beach X was defeated (although the landing was effected without great loss), due to the fact that being so close to Beach X, the defenders there were able to deflect superior force to crush them without jeopardizing the main issue.

Part of the French force which landed at Kum Kale came under fire while still a considerable distance from the shore, and was completely demoralized. The Turks had heretofore withheld fire until the beach was reached. The efficacious use of modern fire-arms would clearly demand that fire should be brought to bear on the attackers while in boats and as long before landing as possible.

The successful effect of this fire on the French certainly demonstrates this to be a fact.

A feint at the Gulf of Saros was conducted by part of the Royal Naval Division (infantry), escorted by a battleship and destroyers. The battleship bombarded the Bulair lines and preparations as for landing were carried out. At night an officer, Lieutenant Commander Freyberg, swam to the beach and lighted flares on the shore when the destroyers conducted a covering fire to which the Turks replied. This operation caused the German General, Von Sanders, to delay despatching two Divisions to a needed point of attack. At the same time this feint did not weaken the Allies, as there were not sufficient boats available on that day to land a greater force in the other theatres. Here the feint had the effect of withholding enemy forces so far from the actual point of attack as to preclude the possibility of their being utilized at that point, as soon as the ruse was discovered.

As was mentioned before, the first echelon of General Birdwood's force landed in Anzac Cove at night. Due partly to the fact that the point of actual landing would not be classed as a probable point of landing, and to the cover afforded by darkness, this force was landed with practically no loss. Reserves which followed, however, were brought under heavy enfilade shrapnel fire. Some boats were sunk by high explosive, while barbed wire below the surface of the water presented serious difficulties. The troops who first got ashore had their hands full, but drove back the enemy. Unfortunately, however, they did not immediately take up a position which would cover their followers nor give to them positions from which they could launch attacks to gain positions, which could have been easily acquired during the first hours, but which were almost impossible to capture later on. Instead, the men were so filled with the desire to get at the Turks, that they spread out all over the country and in many instances were later destroyed while trying to find their way back.

The enemy began to gather in force. British reserves coming ashore continued to suffer heavily from fire of concealed batteries, despite all the assistance Navy Guns could give. The difficulty of consolidating the line which had been taken up at random and of evacuating over 200 wounded, caused great confusion. When night came the exact line held was not known.

In general this night operation points to the desirability of landing as many of the force as is possible in the first echelon (the

losses were principally in the forces landing after the Turks had gotten over their surprise); of having a previously determined objective, or line, which is to be held by the covering force; of having other objectives in view for immediate capture or occupation which will strengthen the whole; of having small portable artillery to place on the line, both to make clear the position taken and to hearten up your own men; of having the best trained men possible; and last, to acquire as big a front, or "bridge-head," as possible in the early stages of the attack.

It is of value to note that the landing during this operation was delayed by the fact that the transports were forced to move out from the shore by enemy howitzer fire. In the meantime, the forces which had landed on the various beaches to the south, were endeavoring in every way to connect up their positions, to do, in fact, that which, as has been pointed out previously, might be done in the early stages of the attack (given the force and equipment) with comparative ease, but which becomes more difficult each succeeding day as the enemy recovers from the first onslaught and can bring up his reserves.

Returning to the Anzacs. They had little leisure to improve their line during the night. Some field guns were drawn up to the high ground by great exertion; stores had begun to be landed; organizations which were mixed had to be straightened out; and every effort to improve the position required the driving out of hostile forces. The position held, formed a sharp salient and was subjected to enfilade fire; water was scarce; ammunition and stores were got up to the high ground with difficulty; and the beach had not sufficient depth for the landing of the stores necessary. All told the position, on the 26th, was a precarious one.

On April 26th and 27th, 1915, the Turks gathered in force, attacked after a heavy bombardment of shrapnel, and the fighting was severe. The warships gave no little encouragement to the Anzacs, who finally, after beating off an assault, counter-attacked, following which they so improved their position that they were secure from any infantry attack not preceded by bombardment of heavy shells.

Once the front was improved, the steepness of the slopes near the beaches formed many dead spaces against artillery fire for the storage of supplies.

Some few of the lessons, perhaps not sufficiently emphasized, were: The necessity of shipping stores from the main base so as not

to require transshipment at an intermediate base. This may be necessary at times (as it was in certain instances in the Gallipoli Campaign), due to the menace of submarines and the necessity of utilizing ships of small size only, but much of the transshipment prior to May 22, 1915, when there was no submarine menace, was due to the fact that shipment was made without regard to actual requirements at the front, thus non-essential supplies and material were mixed with others absolutely needed. No provision was made for maintaining replacements of men in the nearby base, consequently the infantry from the United Kingdom was always below strength from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. In the attacks across the Helles Front there was little gained, though in small advances much was done to improve the line. In one instance the success was attributed directly to the presence of a small trench mortar which dropped some few 70 pound melinite shells. There was a constant need for more of this class of artillery. A gun was of no use in country of this type, and it would be well that we in the Marine Corps look ahead and make arrangements to procure a proper howitzer to accompany our infantry. The rifle grenade and Stokes mortar which we have today are invaluable but not sufficient. The Navy planes spotted with fair amount of success, but it took them a long time before they were able to do this. The Marine Corps is properly equipped with its own planes and needs only the necessary coordination and practice to insure success in time of war. Likewise, we should be prepared to combat the enemy bombers which the Allies were not able to do.

Sir Ian Hamilton contemplated a great effort for the control of the Dardanelles as soon as reinforcements were available. Stated briefly, it was as follows: *First*: An attack from Anzac upon the Sari Bair Mountains from which the Narrows were visible and which afforded observation posts enabling artillery fire to be directed on the communications of the Turkish forces guarding the European side. *Second*: An attack by fresh forces landed at Suvla Bay, with the twofold purpose of gaining a new base and of advancing a force on the left of the Anzacs to cooperate with General Birdwood's offensive. *Third*: An attack by the force at Helles primarily to prevent the Turks from sending troops from that area to assist in the defense of Sari Bair.

It is not the intention of this article to do more than touch upon the tactics involved in the execution of these plans, but rather to pick out important lessons in supply, preparation, etc., which, if

carefully considered in our future campaigns, may make the tactical disposition and handling of the forces, in a correct manner, the only consideration affecting the success or failure of the expedition.

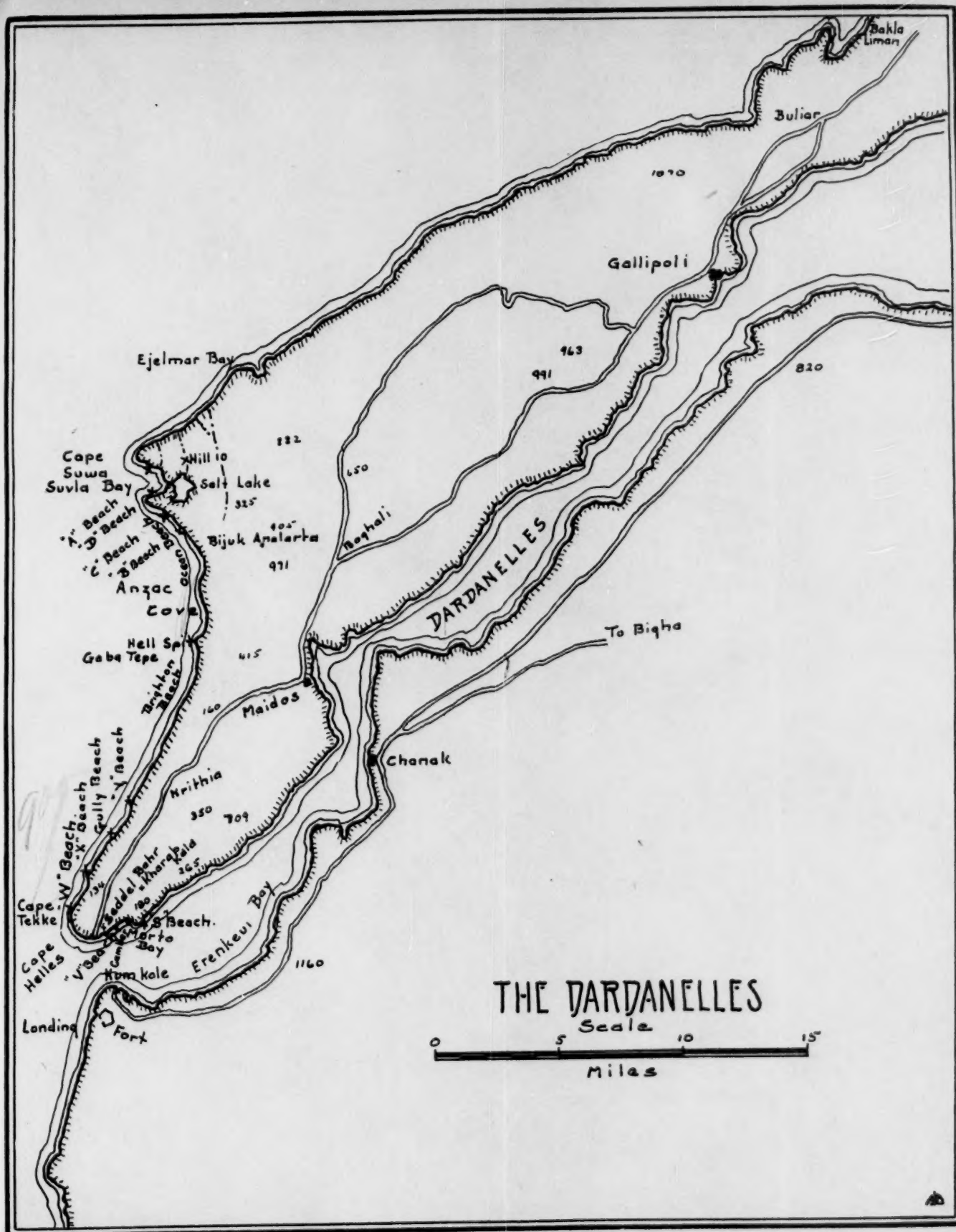
The third operation, or attack, at Helles, will here be briefly considered with the statement that the Turks were reënforced all along that part of the line in preparation for an assault themselves. They therefore beat off an attack, and followed the next morning by attacking. The operation as far as the Allies were concerned was a reverse, except in so far as it prevented reënforcements from leaving the area to oppose the Anzacs.

The first operation from Anzac required that reënforcements and accumulations of food, water, and ammunition, be landed without the knowledge of the enemy, who had every conceivable form or type of observation bearing upon them. All this work had to be done at night and was carried out uncomplainingly by troops who were being worked to exhaustion. It was known that no water would be found on the heights, so tanks were arranged along the beach from which water was pumped up the slopes to the Allies. In addition, a system of mule transport was arranged for, to provide if possible against the contingency of thirst overcoming the troops should they otherwise gain their positions.

Preliminary to the main attack on Sari Bair, it was necessary to make a frontal attack, which, in the main, did not materially improve the Anzac lines, but did prevent the transfer of Turkish Forces on this front to oppose General Birdwood in his turning movement against Sari Bair.

General Birdwood's plan called for a right and left assaulting column, the first to move up the Sazli Belt Dere and Chailak Dere, with Chaunuk Bair as its objective; the second to move up Aghyl Dere with Hill Q and the ridge between Chaunuk Bair and Koja Chemen Tepe as objective. The two columns were preceded by two covering forces, each with objectives, the left being charged with guarding the outer flank of the left assaulting column and also to connect up the Anzacs with the force to be landed at Suvla Bay.

The valley through which the men had to pass was filled with intricate ravines, scrub, high walls, and all manner of topographical difficulties. In addition, their progress was hindered by rifle and machine-gun fire from nooks and crannies commanding the routes followed. It was difficult enough to traverse the ground in daylight



THE DARDANELLES.



and called for the best of troops, most skillful leadership, and excellent staff work to hope for success at night. The covering forces progressed satisfactorily but it finally became apparent by noon of the day following the launching of the attack, that the heights could not be taken by surprise. Enemy reënforcements appeared during the night and following morning, and the Anzacs decided to stand fast and organize a new attack.

Progress had been so much slower than the staff had figured upon, and the troops so exhausted that they could not possibly take the heights, where reasonably fresh troops might have been successful.

The following day saw continued fighting for Sari Bair, which was attacked with some success, but the Turks, fully realizing the importance of the heights, put up strong opposition. This, combined with the difficulty of night manœuvre, prevented the left group from arriving in time to support a group which had attained a position overlooking the Dardanelles, and which was being furiously assaulted by the Turks. At a critical moment, a salvo of high explosive landed among the British; the Turks assaulted; and the Allies were flung from their commanding position.

This salvo was unquestionably not from the Turks and points the necessity for the greatest care in utilizing naval gun fire to support infantry. Undoubtedly the constant coöperation with our Navy and constant training will develop better methods for control of this type of fire. In the end, the attempt to win Sari Bair failed with 12,000 casualties to the attacking side.

The necessity for the best troops, skilled leadership, and exact staff work, together with the difficulties of night marches and the supplying of water, food, and ammunition are factors which must be kept constantly in view. The possibilities of our small tractor in supplying the needs in the face of such stupendous difficulties should be determined in practice. This tractor, of course, the Allies did not have.

The third operation: Landing at Suvla Beach. This landing was conducted with a knowledge gained from all the previous experiences and, to that extent, made easier. The "beetles" before mentioned were bullet-proof and had platforms for connecting with shore. Because of shallow water, they grounded well out, and, it must be noted, that, with their draught, troops attempting to wade ashore fully equipped might suffer heavy losses from drowning, should the water deepen only a little. It is noted that there was no difficulty

in the landing of infantry on a sandy beach, but that there was difficulty in landing of horses and artillery. The beach was enfiladed from both flanks, and land mines created quite a loss, and much confusion. The little opposition met was easily brushed aside, the enemy returning eastward to high ground.

That there was a failure to get objectives beyond the beach immediately after landing, is true, despite the fact that the Allies' superiority is said to have been three to one at this time. Later, when the sun was up, men suffered severely from thirst; there were unnecessary counter-marches; forces were intermingled, etc.

Although the troops had made a long voyage after leaving the base, secrecy was carried so far that but few men knew the plans. It would have been a simple matter to have given sealed instructions to all the troop commanders, which could have been opened at sea, and which would have been an important aid in obtaining the necessary coördination of the various forces.

After two days the Turks brought up sufficient reënforcements to stop the Suvla Force. This fighting marked the final stage of the failure of the big offensive.

There remains much interesting matter for study preliminary to, and during, the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which has not been covered. The withdrawal was a masterpiece of staff work and a wonderful achievement, requiring the training of picked men and the use of all sorts of ingenious devices to deceive the enemy.

In this article, attempt only has been made, to arouse interest in a campaign which appears filled with lessons to ourselves. For those whose interest is great enough, the writer would advise a careful reading of "*The Dardanelles*," by Major General Sir C. E. Callwell, K.C.B., from which book, practically all of the facts in this article were secured.

IN THE MARBACHE SECTOR

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. MCCLELLAN, U.S.M.C.

THE Fourth Brigade was relieved from the front lines near Tigny about midnight July 19, 1918, and, after remaining in a reserve position until July 22, 1918, marched to an area farther in the rear, but still in a reserve position, Brigade Headquarters being established at Tallefontaine. After final relief from this active sector the Brigade was billeted July 24-25, 1918, in an area around Nanteuil-le-Haudouin with Brigade Headquarters at Nanteuil. Fifth Marines Headquarters were at Silly-le-Longue, Sixth Marines at Versigny, and Sixth Machine Gun Battalion at Bregy. The Brigade remained in this area, resting and cleaning up, until July 31, 1918.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEJEUNE COMMANDS FOURTH BRIGADE

Brigadier General John A. Lejeune received orders detaching him from command of Quantico and assigning him to overseas duty in May, 1918. He sailed from New York aboard the *Henderson* on May 28th and arrived at Brest, France, on June 8th. On his way to Chaumont to report to the Commander-in-Chief he stopped a day in Paris and visited the hospitals, which at that time were filled with wounded Marines from the battlefields of Belleau Wood, Bouresches and Hill 142.

Upon his reporting to General Pershing, Brigadier General Lejeune was assigned to temporary duty with the 35th Division, which was just entering the front line in the Vosges Mountains. He remained about two weeks with this division which had its headquarters in the Alsation town of Wesserling and utilized the period in visiting all the front line battalions, in studying the methods employed in establishing defensive positions in a mountainous terrain, in occupying the positions, and in supplying the troops.

On July 5th, Brigadier General Lejeune was ordered to take command of the 64th Brigade, 32nd Division, which was composed of former Wisconsin National Guardsmen—a splendid body of men. For tactical purposes the 64th Brigade was assigned temporarily to a French division. It, together with the infantry regiments of a French division, occupied the Suarce Sector. This was the

most southern sector of the French line, its right resting on the Swiss border and its left on the Rhone-Rhine Canal. Brigadier General Lejeune commanded the infantry regiments of the French division, as well as the 64th Brigade.

This was one of the quiet sectors, but there was much activity by raiding parties and patrols. The men of the 64th Brigade gave a splendid account of themselves in these encounters. There was also a great deal of aerial activity on the part of the enemy.

While in this sector the last great German Offensive (Champagne-Marne) of the war took place, also the Allied counter-thrust southwest of Soissons (Aisne-Marne) on July 18th. On this date Marshal Foch forced a spear point into the flank of the Marne Salient, using the First and Second American Divisions and the First French Moroccan Division as the attacking force. The attack was very successful and the Allied troops broke through the enemy's lines, capturing thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns. The news of the victory spread like wildfire throughout France, and in the little town of Suarce, where Brigadier General Lejeune was stationed, the French officers read the good tidings to the French soldiers and civilians.

On July 20th the 32d Division was relieved by French troops and moved by rail to an area northwest of Paris and just in rear of the Allied attacking force near Soissons. Upon arrival there, on July 25th, Brigadier General Lejeune was relieved of the command of the 64th Brigade by Brigadier General Winans and assigned as Commanding General of the Fourth Brigade of Marines. This brigade was then marching into a reserve position after its victorious attack of July 18th-19th. The troops were very much exhausted and in need of rest and recuperation. The strength of the regiments was about fifty per cent of their authorized numbers. They had paid a "bloody toll" for the victories won.

Brigadier General Lejeune assumed command of the Marine Brigade on July 26, 1918, General Orders No. 16, Fourth Brigade, reading as follows:

I have this day assumed command of the Fourth Brigade, U. S. Marines.

To command this Brigade is the highest honor that could come to any man. Its renown is imperishable and the skill, indurance, and valor of the officers and men have immortalized its name and that of the Marine Corps.

Brigadier General Lejeune retained command of the Marine Brigade until July 29, 1918, when he succeeded Major General James G. Harbord as Commanding General of the Second Division.

Major General Harbord was in command of the Fourth Brigade of Marines throughout the battles in the Chateau-Thierry Sector (Marne Salient) during the month of June, 1918, and was promoted to the rank of Major General and to the command of the Second Division shortly thereafter.

Brigadier General Lejeune commanded the Fourth Brigade only three days, and on July 28th reported to Major General Harbord, who informed him that in accordance with the earnest wish of General Pershing, he had consented to give up the command of the Second Division and take command of the Services of Supply. This was a most self-sacrificing and unselfish act on Major General Harbord's part, but the Services of Supply was of vast importance, and his successful administration of it was a vital factor in the winning of the war.

General Harbord told General Lejeune that he had been directed to turn over the command of the Second Division to General Lejeune temporarily. A few days later, on August 7, 1918, information was received of the promotion of Brigadier General Lejeune to the rank of Major General and of Colonel Neville to Brigadier General, both to date from July 1, 1918. The temporary command by General Lejeune of the Second Division was then made permanent, and he continued in command until August 8, 1919, when after its return to the United States all the Marines were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Colonel Neville, on July 29, 1918, resumed command of the Fourth Brigade of Marines, and continued in command until the Brigade was demobilized in August, 1919, after its return to the United States.

IN AN AREA AROUND NANCY

During the last two days of July, 1918, the units of the Brigade entrained for a twenty-four-hour railroad journey which took them to an area around Nancy, with Headquarters of Brigade at Villers-les-Nancy, where the Marines remained resting and refitting until August 6, 1918. Fifth Regiment Headquarters were at Villers-les-Nancy, those of the Sixth Marines at Chaligny, and those of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion at Houdimont.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND

While the Marines occupied the Marbache Sector the following officers were in command:

Major General John A. Lejeune commanded the Second Division with the following Marine officers on his Staff: Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Ellis was on the Staff from August 1 to 9, 1918, and relieved Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay as Adjutant of the Marine Brigade on August 10, 1918; Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay was appointed Division Inspector on August 10, 1918, and continued as such until the Division was demobilized in August, 1919; Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Matthews was G-1 of the Division; Major Ralph S. Keyser was G-2 of the Division; Major Bennet Puryear was Assistant to G-1; Major Franklin B. Garrett was Provost Marshal; and First Lieutenants Robert L. Nelson and Fielding S. Robinson, were Aides to General Lejeune.

Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville commanded the Fourth Brigade of Marines with Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Ellis as Adjutant and Second Lieutenants Claggett Wilson and Carl R. Dietrich as Aides. Second Lieutenant William A. Eddy served as Aide from August 11 to 31, 1918. Quartermaster Clerk Thomas Dorney also served on General Neville's Staff.

Colonel Logan Feland commanded the Fifth Marines with Captain George K. Shuler (up to August 8th) and Captain John H. Fay as Adjutant; Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. Turrill commanded the First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Frederic M. Wise, the Second Battalion, and Major Maurice E. Shearer the Third Battalion.

Colonel Harry Lee commanded the Sixth Marines with Lieutenant Colonel Frank E. Evans (up to August 9th) and Captain Walter H. Sitz as Adjutant; Major Frederick A. Barker commanded the First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Holcomb the Second Battalion, and Major Berton W. Sibley the Third Battalion.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 21 ORDERS MARINES TO MARBACHE SECTOR

Field Orders No. 21, Second Division, August 5, 1918, 5.00 A.M., reads as follows:

I. The enemy holds the general line Rouves-Eply-Cheminot-Bois Frehaut-Norroy-Hill 372, southwest of Norroy, all inclusive. The Allied lines are in close contact with the enemy.

II. This Division will take over the sector Marbache now held by the 64th French Division with limits as follows:

Eastern Limit: The general line: Port-sur-Seille-Bois-de-Beauzar-Herme St. Luis-Landremont-Miller, all inclusive.

Western Limit: The general line: Haut-de-Rieupt—Hill 309—Madières—all inclusive; Jezainville-Ache Rau; both inclusive—to western edge of Bois Brule.

III. (a) The occupation and relief will take place as indicated in Annex I.

Attached map shows final disposition of battalions and the various maps command posts.

(b) Orders for the movements of units of the 2nd F. A. Brigade, including the 2nd Trench Mortar Battery and the M.O.R.S., not covered in Annex I, will be given later.

(c) Orders for Headquarters Troop, 4th Machine Gun Battalion, and the Military Police later.

(d) The Division Engineer and Signal Officers will confer with the corresponding officers of the 64th French Division and arrange for the work of their departments, for taking over documents, stores, etc., reporting action taken to these headquarters.

(e) Brigade Commanders will proceed on August 5th to Ville-au-Val to confer with the Colonel Commanding the 64th Divisional Infantry and obtain all necessary information for taking over the command.

Regimental Commanders, accompanied by the necessary staff and the Intelligence officers, will on August 5th proceed to their new P.C.'s and commence the reconnaissance of their sectors.

(f) All matériel, ammunition and documents will be carefully checked and usual receipts given.

(x) The command will pass to regimental commanders at 8.00 A.M., August 8, 1918, to the 2nd Division and the brigades at 8.00 A.M., August 9, 1918.

IV. The Division Surgeon will confer with the Medical Director of the 64th French Division and organize the medical service in the sector, reporting dispositions and movements of sanitary trains to these headquarters.

The Supply Train, M.S.T.U. Nos. 303 and 363, Mobile Veterinary Unit, and the Fodin Disinfecter, will move under orders from G-I.

Administrative details by G-1 in separate memorandum.

V. Division Headquarters closes at Nancy at 8.00 A.M., August 9, 1918, and reopens same date and hour at Marbach.

THE COLLAR ORNAMENTS AUTHORIZED FOR ENLISTED MEN

Elements of the Fourth Brigade of Marines were inspected by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, just before they entered the front lines of the Marbach Sector. On August 5, 1918, Mr. Roosevelt asked Brigadier General Neville to inform him of anything he could do to assist the Marines. General Neville replied that since there had been considerable difficulty in distinguishing between the enlisted men of the Army and those of the Marine Corps, it would be a splendid thing to authorize the Marines to wear

the Corps device on the right and left sides of their collars in a manner similar to officers, only that the device would be smaller though identical.

Mr. Roosevelt accordingly authorized this to be done and General Neville directed the Marine Paymaster in Paris to secure a supply of devices. Instead of securing devices that corresponded with the idea of General Neville, that officer procured the round button with the Marine Corps device stamped on it, which did not assist materially in distinguishing Marines from men of other branches of the service.

At any rate from that time on the Marines of the American Expeditionary Forces wore their distinguishing emblem. In this connection it is interesting to note that it was not until February 25, 1920, that all enlisted men of the Marine Corps were authorized to wear the collar device, and of course it was the collar device that General Neville originally had in mind and not the round button with the device in relief on it.

THE UNIFORM

It is quite proper at this time to refer to the uniform worn by the Marines during the World War in France and Germany. The following Memorandum issued on January 30, 1918, by Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen, Commanding General of the Fourth Brigade of Marines, is of interest:

"1. The anticipated time has come when due to unforeseen conditions it is becoming necessary to abandon our distinctive uniform and become a part of the vast army assembling to defend and protect the rights and freedom of individuals. But we must not abandon the other characteristics which have, from the beginning of the history of our country, distinguished our famous organization. Now that the time is here when it will no longer be possible to retain our characteristic uniform, let us be more easily distinguished by an increased efficiency, cheerful attitude, military bearing and esprit-de-corps.

"2. In an organization like ours, serving in the present great cause, the necessary abandonment of part of our own uniform should be a matter of small import and its only effect should be to cause even greater efforts on the part of the officers and men to live up to the high standard of military efficiency and appearance which has for so many years been the keynote to the Corps.

"3. This memorandum will be published to each separate organization and will be posted on company bulletin boards and report made to these Headquarters when such action has been taken."

In compliance with the above order the Army uniform was worn by all Marines serving as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces.

MARINES ENTER MARBACHE SECTOR

On the day following the assumption of the command of the Second Division by General Lejeune, the division, in accordance with Field Orders No. 21, was moved by rail to Nancy and vicinity. Nancy was the ancient capital of Lorraine and is one of the most beautiful of the French cities. The tired troops keenly enjoyed their first opportunity since their arrival in France to see something of city life, but it was only for a few days, as on August 6, 1918, the division reentered the front lines, relieving elements of the 64th French Division in the Marbache Sector. The Brigade completed relief on August 8th and the command of the Western Subsector passed to the 4th Brigade at 8.00 A.M., August 9th. Brigade was disposed as follows: Of the 5th Regiment the 2nd Battalion was in the first line, the 1st Battalion in the position of resistance and the 3rd Battalion in support of the 2nd position; the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Regiment held the first line of their part of the sector, the 1st Battalion held the position of resistance and the 3rd Battalion in support of the 2nd position; or the line of barrage. Of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion two companies were attached to each regiment. Three companies, with the regimental machine gun companies, provided for one machine gun company with each battalion.

While in this Sector the Second Division, including the Marines, formed a part of the Corps commanded by General Passaga. This officer had distinguished himself in the battles around Verdun during the preceding year, having been in command of the division which recaptured the forts of Douamont and Vaux. He was greatly pleased at the failure of the German raids and at the capture of the German prisoners. He said that for a long time the Germans had made a practice of raiding every fresh division, which entered the lines in that sector, and this was the first time they had failed to capture any prisoners. More will be said later about these raids.

A QUIET BUT IMPORTANT SECTOR

This subsector normally was very quiet and a training program was carried on by all battalions except those actually in the front line. Although considered quiet, the sector was a very important one as it lay across the Moselle River, the great highways, and the railway lines, between Metz and Nancy.

BLUFFING THE GERMANS

Much has been said and written about how the Germans were bluffed into believing that the Americans would attack in a part of the Western Front other than the St. Mihiel Salient. There is sufficient information to convince one that the Second Division was placed in the Marbache Sector to lead the worrying German mind into thinking that the Americans would make an attempt to force through in that direction, instead of in the St. Mihiel Salient and further, that it was withdrawn as soon as the Germans learned of the presence of that famous shock division carrying the prestige of Belleau Wood and Soissons. This bluff was again perpetrated on the agile German brain when officers of the Second Division were sent to the same neighborhood to reconnoitre immediately prior to the Second Division joining the Fourth French Army preceding the Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge (Champagne) in October.

ELLIS RELIEVES LAY AS BRIGADE ADJUTANT

On the morning of August 9th Lieutenant Colonel Earl H. Ellis assumed the duty of Brigade Adjutant, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Harry R. Lay, who was appointed Inspector of the Second Division on the Staff of General Lejeune.

REPULSING A RAID

Just a few hours after taking over the line a patrol of the 18th Company (2nd Battalion, 5th Marines) on August 6, 1918, sighted a large party of Germans coming over. Suddenly there was a big explosion among them and the party scattered. They were fired on by machine guns and attempted no attack, but ran. They apparently called for their barrage, however, for it soon came, falling on the raiders themselves. However, it was shifted to the section of Pont-a-Mousson, held by the 18th and 55th Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, and with rather extraordinary accuracy blew up the only ammunition dump in town and causing several casualties. From the wounded prisoners captured, it seems that the explosion was caused by some fault in a long, large pipe being carried over to make an opening in the American wire. The French were still in command when this raid occurred, General Neville not taking over until the 8th.

The contrast of effect caused by this raid and the effect caused by the first raid in the Verdun Sector in April, 1918, was marked.



Antrim
LOOKING SOUTHEAST AT THE POSITION HELD BY THE 55TH COMPANY, FIFTH MARINES, IN THE
MARBACHE SECTOR, WHICH THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO RAID ON A NIGHT IN AUGUST, 1918.
NOTE LOOP-HOLED WALL. STATUE OF JEAN D'ARC IN THE BACKGROUND.



In the latter, the interest disturbed even the Corps, while in the Marbache Sector not even a ripple of excitement went rearward from the front lines—familiarity had bred contempt.

ANOTHER RAID THAT FAILED

The general aspects of the day ending 8.00 P.M., August 8th, were comparatively quiet.

In the subsector Ouest an enemy patrol fired on one of the Marine patrols. The Germans put down a box barrage on the right platoon of the line company (79th Company, 2nd Battalion, Sixth Marines). Our patrol captured two of the enemy patrol, one of whom was severely wounded.

It is believed that this German patrol was the advanced post of a large raiding party to follow.

From information received from the French it appeared that there was an important military school for student officers in Metz which specialized in the instruction of leading *Stormstruppen* or "Shock Troops." At the completion of the course the students held their commencement exercises in the form of a raid on portions of the Marbache Sector opposite Metz and, according to the French, were usually successful. These student officers would take awful chances, and pull off all sorts of stunts, to make good, in one instance sneaking between the French strong points—there was no elaborate trench system—and capturing a ration cart that was rolling along the road oblivious of all danger. The last raid, which occurred about two months before, resulted in the capture of thirteen French soldiers.

The raid of the night of August 8-9, 1918, caused the Brigade but two casualties. It was a complete failure. The Marines must have hated to disturb these routine exercises of the Germans, but twice they did, as has just been related.

On August 10th a letter was received by the Chief of Staff of the 2nd Division, from the Personnel Bureau, Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, dated August 8th, which contained the information that recommendations for the award of the Croix-de-Guerre to 204 officers and men and the Chevalier Legion d'Honneur to Brigadier Generals Wendell C. Neville and Albertus W. Catlin and Major Edward B. Cole, had been approved by G.H.Q., Am.E.F.

On August 14th representatives of the Committee on Naval

Affairs visited the Brigade and with Brigadier General Neville made a tour of inspection of the Brigade sector.

RELIEVED FROM MARBACHE SECTOR

The following Confidential Memorandum was issued August 11, 1918, by Headquarters, Second Division:

"I. The division will be relieved in this sector, relief commencing August fifteenth (15th).

II. Information has been received that the baggage of officers and men, formerly stored at Bourmont, is being shipped to Gievres."

It had been expected that the Brigade would stay in line for some time, but on August 11th preliminary orders were received for the relief of the Brigade, movement to commence August 15th. On August 14th, Field Order No. 22, Second Division, August 14, 1918, 11.00 A.M., was received for the relief of the Brigade by the 164th Brigade of the 82nd Division.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 22

Field Orders No. 22, Second Division, August 14, 1918, 11.00 A.M., reads as follows:

I. This division will be relieved in the Marbache Sector by the 82nd U. S. Division, beginning night of August 15th-16th, and will move to the Colombey-Belles area by marching.

II. *Annex:* March Table of 2nd U. S. Division, less artillery. Trench Mortar Battery and Ammunition Train, which will move from this sector under orders of the 82nd U. S. Division.

Annex II: List of Stations of 2nd U. S. Division in new area with billeting capacity of each station.

III. All movements of troops and vehicles north of the line: Liverdun-Villey-St. Etienne must be made at night. South of this line troops and vehicles may move in daytime companies with distances of 400 yards, vehicles in groups of six, with intervals of 300 yards between groups.

IV. Administrative details and orders for the movement of 2nd Supply Train, Laundry Units, the Fodin Disinfector, the M.O.R.S., the M.V.U., and the M.S.T. Units will be issued by G-1.

V. Officers responsible will turn over to their successors all documents, orders, plans and stores in their possession, taking the usual receipts therefor.

VI. The following personnel of the 2nd U. S. Division will be left with organizations of the 82nd U. S. Division for twenty-four hours after relief of their units, namely: Per regiment: Lieutenant Colonel, or regimental staff officer, and an intelligence officer. Per Battalion: Battalion staff officer and one company commander. Per company: One officer. Per section: One non-commissioned officer.

VII. Command passes as follows: Regimental Commanders—8.00 A.M., August 17, 1918. Division and Brigade Commanders—8.00 A.M., August 18, 1918.

VIII. Division Headquarters closes at Marbach at 8.00 A.M., August 18, 1918, and opens at Colombey-les-Belles at same date and hour.

FIELD ORDERS NO. 23

Field Orders No. 23, Second Division, August 16, 1918, 2.00 P.M., reads as follows:

I. The 1st and 2nd Battalions, 6th Marines, and the 1st and 3rd Battalions, 23rd Infantry, will be relieved on the night of August 16th-17th, and after relief will proceed to destinations according to schedule previously ordered.

II. The towns of Laloeuf-Puxe-Velle and Souveraincourt are not available as billets for the 5th Marines, and the town of Parcy St. Caesaire, billeting capacity probably about 300 men, is added to the 5th Marines billeting area.

Saulxerotte is not available for billeting of the 6th Marines, and about 300 billets at Barizey-aux-Plain is added to the 6th Marines billeting area.

III. After passing south of the line, Liverdun-Villet St. Etienne pioneer platoons of regimental headquarters companies will proceed to Camp Bois de l'Eveque and report to the commanding officer, 2nd Engineers, for attachment to his regiment and for instruction under his supervision.

IV. The Division command passes at 8.00 A.M., August 19th, at which date and hour Division Headquarters closes at Marbach and opens at Colombey-les-Belles.

COMPLETING RELIEF

The following message dated August 17, 1918, 8.00 A.M., was sent by motorcycle courier from Colonel Harry Lee, commanding the Sixth Marines, to the Commanding General, Second Division, Major General John A. Lejeune:

Relief of 2nd Battalion in front line by 2nd Battalion, 328th Infantry, completed this morning at 3.00 A.M. Two companies 3rd Battalion, 328th Infantry, arrived here this morning at daylight.

Other two companies took cover in woods on road near Belleville. Relief of our 1st Battalion not made. Unless you direct otherwise, will move our 2nd and 1st Battalions from his point by marching tonight about 9.00 P.M. for the Bois de l'Eveque for bivouac. Then by marching night 18th-19th for new station, arriving there A.M. 19th. Seventy-third M. G. Company Headquarters and Supply Companies marched last night at nine P.M. for new station. Request information as to arrangement for rationing organizations yet to leave. Movement of our 1st Battalion tonight contingent upon its being relieved by 3rd Battalion, 328th Infantry.

The above quoted field orders also provided for the movement of the Brigade to a billeting and training area about twenty kilometres to the southwest of Toul.

The relief and movement began on the 14th of August and was completed the 18th of August, Brigadier General Neville formally turning over the sector at 8.00 A.M., August 18th.

THE "TOMATO" RATION

One of the outstanding features of this quiet sector was the large number of tomatoes per capita consumed by the Marines, as well as the other members of the Second Division. It seems that the farmers of the S.O.S. had harvested a large crop of tomatoes and in an effort to expend them and also to relieve the "spud" monotony replaced the ration of tubers with that of "love apples."

As is well known to experts, tomatoes ripen fast and furious once they start and the Marines were overwhelmed with them. The first day was a race as to who could eat the most tomatoes and fervent thanksgiving and ardent praises were given to the S.O.S. farmers. King "Spud" was forgotten, but the second day after he was deposed the "old timers" scratched their heads with wonderings as to where the potatoes had disappeared and it was not many days before the overdose of tomatoes resulted in general and enthusiastic wishes and prayers for the return of the usual ration of spuds. Needless to say the steady-going Irish spud soon rejoined the Division and was welcomed back with much rejoicing.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT

The history of the Fifth Regiment contains the following:

On July 31st and August 1st the Regiment entrained at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin and moved to the vicinity of Nancy. The Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Supply Company and the 1st Battalion were located at Villers-le-Nancy, the 2nd Battalion at Vandoeuvre, the 3rd Battalion at Laxou and the 8th Machine Gun Company at Heillecourt. These towns were on the outskirts of Nancy and many of the men enjoyed a day's liberty in that city. Here replacements were received and on August 5th the 3rd Battalion was reviewed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Here replacements were received and the 3rd Battalion was reviewed on August 5th; the 2nd Battalion marched from Vandoeuvre to Loisy and after spending the night there relieved the French in the Pont-a-Mousson Sector. The 1st Battalion and 8th Machine Gun Company came up the same evening, taking up a reserve position in the Bois de Facu. The 3rd Battalion cleared Laxou in the afternoon of August 6th and arrived at Frouard that evening. The next day it proceeded by marching to Beauxmont where it was held in reserve. Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company left Villers-le-Nancy on August 8th and proceeded via Frouard to Loisy.

The 2nd Battalion held the front line which extended from the Moselle river along the outskirts of the town at Pont-a-Mousson. The 6th Marines

were across the river on our left and the 9th Infantry joined the 43rd Company on the right. The 18th, 55th and 43rd Companies held the line from left to right and the 51st Company was in reserve on Mousson Hill. The night after entering the sector, on August 8, 1918, the Germans, apparently on a false signal from one of their patrols in whose hands some lead pipes exploded as they were bringing them up to make a gap in our wire, threw a barrage on our front lines, blew up a grenade storehouse, killed one of our men and wounded several. From that time until August 16th, when the battalion was relieved by a unit of the 82nd Division, hardly a shot was fired. Patrols were sent out nightly but met with no opposition from the Germans and just behind the German lines peasants could be seen working as quietly in the fields as though there were no war. The Regiment got a much needed rest while in this sector. Captain John H. Fay became Regimental Adjutant, relieving Major George Shuler, who was sent to the 6th Regiment. Lieutenant James A. Nelms took command of the 8th Machine Gun Company in place of Captain Fay.

On the evening of August 6th the 2nd Battalion was relieved and marched to Selancourt from whence it proceeded to Bois L'Eveque, between Toul and Nancy. On August 21st this battalion proceeded to Govilliers and went into billets. The 1st Battalion arrived at Govilliers on August 17th after two days' hike and after five days on the target range was billeted in Selancourt. Julius S. Turrill, becoming a lieutenant colonel, left the battalion and Captain Raymond F. Dirksen was in charge until August 28th, when Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. O'Leary assumed command. On August 16th the 3rd Battalion reached Bois L'Eveque after an all-night hike and continued the march to Xeully that evening. The next morning (August 17th) the battalion proceeded to Selancourt and entered billets. On August 25th it again proceeded to Camp Bois L'Eveque and spent two days here on the target and grenade range. On August 28th it marched to Parcy St. Caesaire. The 8th Machine Gun Company arrived in the Bois de L'Eveque on August 20th and continued intensive training there until September 2nd. The Headquarters Company arrived in the Bois L'Eveque and carried out a stiff training schedule in preparation for the St. Mihiel Drive. Here the One Pounders and Bombers had target practice every second day, in addition to the regular drills, and the Pioneers attached to the engineers were trained in the construction and demolition of wire. The Signal Section attended school at Colombey-le-Belle. During this period Regimental Headquarters was at Camp Bois L'Eveque.

On September 1st the long march to the St. Mihiel sector began. The distance was covered by easy stages. The 3rd Battalion cleared Parcy St. Caesaire on September 2nd and hiked via Mavon, Chantois, Bois de Gonderville, Bois-Ropage and Bois de la Rappe, arriving there on September 10th. The next day this battalion received 204 replacements and moved the same evening to a support position east of the town of Limey. The 2nd Battalion cleared Govilliers on September 4th and reached Bois des Hayes on September 10th. During the afternoon and night of September 11th the battalion under Major R. E. Messersmith moved into its attack position. The 8th Machine

Gun Company arrived in reserve positions on the night of September 6th. The Headquarters Company arrived on the 11th and the different specialties were distributed among the Battalions.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT

The history of the Sixth Regiment reads, in part, as follows:

The regiment detrained August 1st at Nancy and from August 2nd to August 6th Regimental Headquarters was at Chaligny. During this time the regiment was reorganized, cleaned up and rested. More clothing was issued, replacements joined and many casualties, men who had been evacuated to hospitals, returned. A number of enlisted men were commissioned and several of them sent to Army School at Langres. August 5th the regiment moved to Liverdun, and on August 7th Regimental Headquarters was established at Dieulouard.

The 2nd Battalion relieved the 340th French regiment in the trenches at Pont-a-Mousson, with the 1st and 3rd Battalions in reserve. The sector was a very quiet one. On the night of August 8th-9th the enemy put down a box barrage on the right of the position held by the 2nd Battalion and everything pointed to a raid by him, but he did not penetrate the lines. Only two men were slightly wounded. Effective work at reconnaissance was carried out and patrolling was successful, but the ambushes of this regiment met with no success. Apparently the enemy was content to rest within his own wire.

There were no infantry developments. Both artilleries were quiet and each side moderately active in the air.

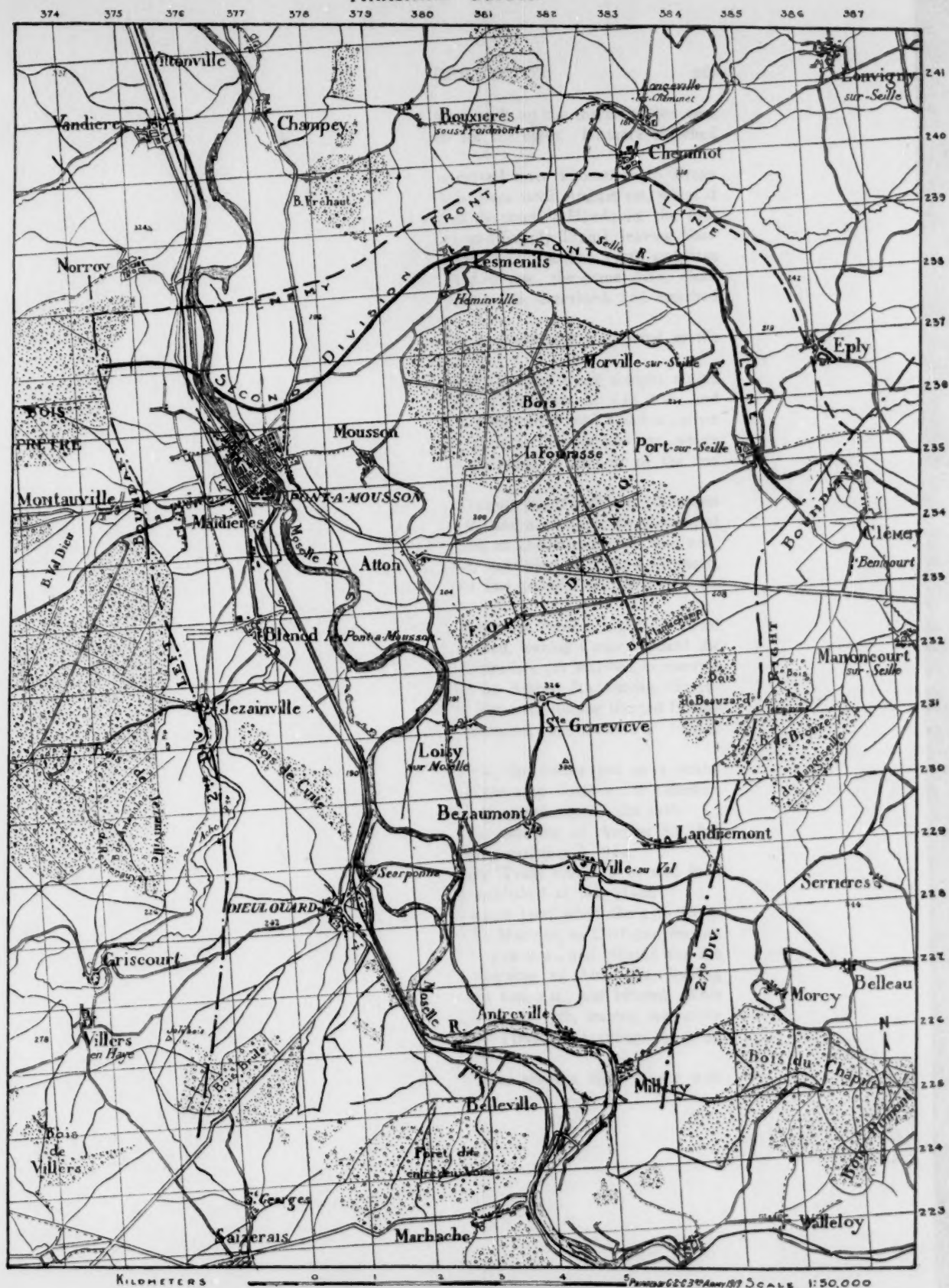
While in this vicinity the men were given swimming instruction in the river and liberty to Nancy was granted to 25 per cent. of the reserve units. On August 16th Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb was assigned to duty as second in command of the Regiment, Major Ernest C. Williams succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb in command of the 2nd Battalion. The regiment was relieved on the 16th of August and on August 17th the Headquarters of the Regiment was moved to Harmonville. The 1st Battalion arrived and was billeted at Harmonville on August 19th. The 2nd Battalion was billeted at the Bois de l'Eveque, and the 3rd Battalion at Autreville. While in this area the new replacements were instructed in new features of warfare, hikes were held; more casualties, as well as replacements, both officers and men, were received. A rifle range and manoeuvre ground at Bois de l'Eveque was used in turn by the different battalions.

On August 22nd, after standing by all the day before, orders were received to begin a series of marches which were to take the regiment into the St. Mihiel sector and into the first wholly American grand offensive.

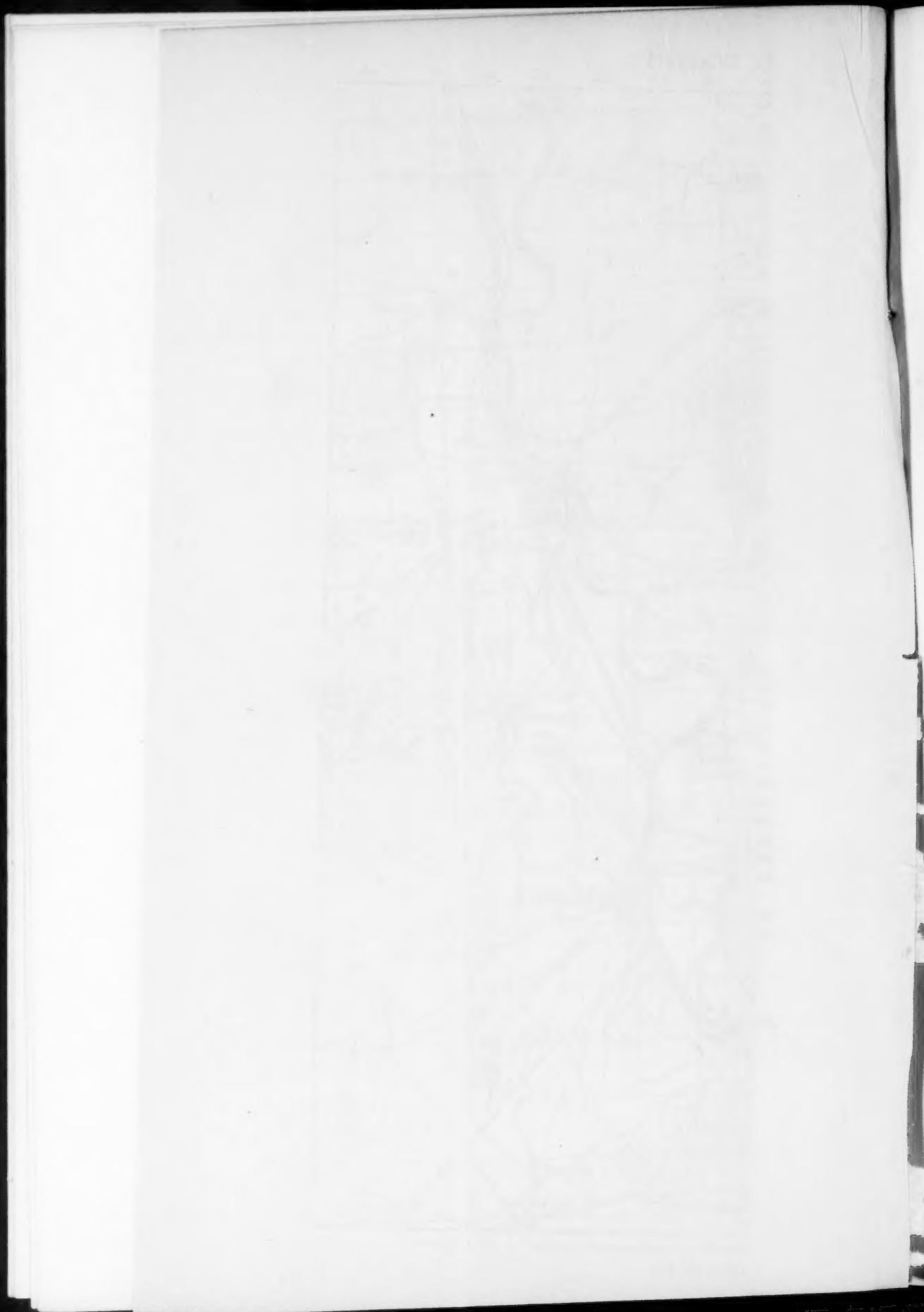
THE SIXTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION OF MARINES

The history of the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion reads, in part, as follows:

MARBACHE SECTOR



MARBACHE SECTOR.



At 7.00 A.M., on July 24th, the battalion took up the march to the new area, marching to Chevreuille, and billeted for the night. Distance marched approximately twenty-five kilometres.

At 2.00 P.M., July 25th, the battalion moved three kilometres to Bregy and billeted. The battalion remained at this place until August 1st, when it marched in two sections to the railroad at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, the first section (Headquarters 15th, 23rd Companies, and Supply Train), leaving Nanteuil at 1.00 P.M. for the new area, while the second section (77th and 81st Companies) entrained and left Nanteuil at 7.00 P.M., the same date. Both sections arrived at Jarville at 2.00 P.M., August 2nd, detrained and marched by companies to Houdimont and billeted.

On August 3rd, 171 replacements were received and distributed in the companies.

On the night of August 5th-6th the 23rd Company made a night march of twenty-eight kilometres to Loisy, leaving Houdimont at 4.20 P.M., and arriving at Loisy at 1.05 A.M., August 6th, and bivouaced until 8.20 P.M., when the march was continued to Pont-a-Mousson, arriving there at 9.20 P.M., where they relieved the French in the front line positions in support of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines.

The 81st Company made a night march August 5th of eighteen kilometres to Dieulouard, leaving Houdimont at 4.15 P.M., and arriving at Dieulouard at midnight and billeted. This company remained at Dieulouard until 8.30 P.M., August 7th, when the march was resumed, marching to Pont-a-Mousson, where they relieved the French in the front line position in support of the 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines.

The night of August 7th-8th the 77th Company made a night march of fourteen kilometres to Camp Frouard and billeted, leaving Camp Frouard the next night for Loisy, where it joined the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, in reserve.

The 15th Company marched to Liverdun on August 8th, leaving Houdimont at 1.00 P.M., and arriving in Liverdun at 8.00 P.M., joining the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, in reserve. Distance marched, approximately twenty kilometres.

From 12.28 A.M., to 2.25 A.M., August 7th, the enemy put on a heavy artillery preparation for a raid. Two guns of the 23rd Company, at Guerber, fired from 12.58 to 2.10 to protect the barbed wire and repulse the raid.

The enemy again attempted a raid on the morning of August 8th, but were repulsed, the guns from the 81st Company assisting in this.

On August 8th, Headquarters and Supply Train marched to and took station in Dieulouard, battalion P.C. being established at this place.

The battalion remained in place until August 14th, when the 15th Company made a march with the 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, to Chaligny, leaving Liverdun at 1.00 P.M., arriving at Chaligny at 7.00 P.M., and billeted for the night, resuming the march the following morning to Autreville, leaving Chaligny at 9.00 A.M., arriving at Autreville at 6.00 P.M., and billeted. This company continued its march on the morning of the 17th, leaving Autreville at 5.00 A.M., and marched to the Bois de l'Eveque, arriving at 12.30 P.M., and billeted in a camp at that place.

The night of the 15th-16th the 77th Company made a night march with

the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, to the Bois de L'Eveque, leaving Loisy at 5.00 P.M., arriving at Camp Bois de L'Eveque about 3.00 P.M., the 16th, after an all night march, and billeted.

On the night of August 16th-17th the 81st Company was relieved in the front line by a company from the 328th Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, and marched to Dieulouard and billeted, leaving that place at 8.15 P.M., the night of the 17th, and marched to the outskirts of Gondreville and bivouaced along the road. At 7.30 A.M., August 18th, the 81st Company continued its march to the Bois de L'Eveque, arriving at that camp about 11.00 A.M., and billeted.

At 1.15 A.M., August 18th, the 23rd Company was relieved in the front line by a company of the 328th Machine Gun Battalion, 82nd Division, and made a night march to a camp south of Loisy and billeted, leaving at 7.55 P.M., the night of the 18th, for the Bois de L'Eveque, arriving there at 10.00 A.M., the 19th, after an all night march, and billeted.

The Supply Train made a night march the night of the 17th-18th, leaving Dieulouard at 9.00 P.M., and bivouaced in a field about five kilometres north-east of Toul, resuming the march at 7.30 A.M., the morning of the 18th, and arriving at the Bois de L'Eveque the same afternoon and billeted. Battalion Headquarters moved from Dieulouard to Camp Bois de L'Eveque.

During the stay at Camp Bois de L'Eveque the battalion was put through a course of intensive training, being instructed in everything pertaining to machine guns. A Division Machine Gun School was established, which all officers and non-commissioned officers were required to attend.

Captain J. P. McCann joined from hospital and was assigned to the command of the 23rd Company, relieving First Lieutenant W. B. Croka.

CASUALTIES

There were no officers killed, wounded or gassed in the operations in the Marbach Sector. The following are the casualties among the enlisted men in this sector:

DEAD

Organization	Killed in Action	Total
17th Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
55th Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
	—	—
Totals	2	2

WOUNDED

Organization	Wounded in Action	Total
16th Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
18th Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
51st Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
55th Company, 5th Regiment	3	3
66th Company, 5th Regiment	1	1
79th Company, 6th Regiment	2	2
	—	—
Total	9	9

TANKS: GENERAL AND TACTICAL

BY MAJOR GEORGE H. OSTERHOUT, JR., U.S.M.C.

Based on notes made at the Inter-Allied Tank School, Fontainebleau, France, September, 1918.

PART I

GENERAL

THE first battle of Ypres in 1914 marked the end of open warfare. After that had passed both sides "dug in" and developed elaborate trench systems covered by enormous labyrinths of barb wire. The question then arose just how to enable the infantry to successfully carry the attack home to the enemy across all this wire and trenches. For in such a situation some degree of protection had to be devised in order to protect the attacking troops, if they were to be expected to survive in numbers ample to make the assault a success.

The Allies decided to rely on guns to accomplish this purpose, and set about at once increasing the number and calibre of their guns and devising means to make their use more effective; the Germans chose gas as their solution of meeting the difficulties before them, and busied themselves developing gas warfare.

The plans of the Allies resulted in the successful application of their ideas at the battle of Neuve Chappelle, March 10 to 12, 1915, where the strong line of trenches held by the Germans was opened up for a depth of 3000 yards with an excellent chance of a break through. The intensity of the artillery fire put down on the enemy lines was such that not only were the defenses flattened out, but communications to the rear were cut off, and supporting troops prevented from coming up to the front. In this action the fact was demonstrated that the enemy's line could be ruptured by gun fire, but the cost in casualties was such as to cause the heads of the Allied forces to seriously search for other means of achieving the desired results, and it was just about this time that the tank idea originated. While this same battle gave a severe jolt to the enemy General Staff's belief that their artillery fire was far superior to that

of the Allies, resulting in concentrating their efforts on developing means to use gas on an extensive scale.

The British attribute the invention of the tanks to a man named Swinton. He is better known as an author, one of his books called "*The Green Cove*" having been very popular a few years ago. And it seems remarkable that the latest and most advanced types of tanks still retain the same general shape as that of the first one proposed. However, the trailing apparatus—or as it is better known "the tail piece"—of the first tanks was not retained on the succeeding models. The trailing apparatus was designed to help support the tank in crossing broad trenches, and, in climbing very steep slopes, but it was found to be of little use. Outside of a general resemblance, however, there is scarcely any similarity at all between the first and present types of tanks. The driver alone now does what originally required a driver and four gear shifters to do. While the propelling engines, means of applying the power, armor, equipment, and other details are radically different.

Although the idea originated in 1915, it was not until 1916 that the first tank outfit reached France. It consisted of a battalion of two companies with a total of ninety tanks of the "Mark I" type. The tanks had been made with the greatest secrecy by two different concerns. When the tanks arrived in France the infantry knew nothing at all about them, or, their use. And scarcely anyone had any faith in the prospects of their being used successfully. They were first used in action September 15, 1916, but met with little success.

In the first battle of the Somme, the tanks, armed with machine guns and one-pounders (known as "female tanks"), captured six officers and 300 enlisted men, suffering but five wounded by way of casualties. It was decided to try them out in Flanders where, due to water, it had become necessary to fight from behind breastworks in place of using trenches. But it was found that the Germans had not merely one but a hundred lines, and the task proved to be altogether too much for the tanks as then developed.

In the winter of 1916-1917 the first proper training in the use of tanks started. At the Battle of Arras in 1917 the "Mark I" type with an 8-millimetre armor was used, but the results obtained were very poor. The results were a little better at Messines, while the nine battalions of tanks tried at Ypres proved a failure due to mud, water, and mechanical defects. The figures on these engagements are as follows:

Battle	Tanks employed	Stalled or ditched	Put out by shell fire
Arras	60	42	7
Messines	88	17	19
Ypres	113	60	37

These results were considered discouraging, and proved to be the end of the minor tactics of tanks. It was decided to give the employment of tanks one last trial at Cambrai, and it was there that they demonstrated their usefulness, proving to be very valuable.

The requirements at Cambrai were, first, to take the enemy by complete surprise; second, to cross the famed Hindenburg Line, which at that point possessed enormous strength, the trenches being of considerable width and depth, well fortified and thoroughly covered by wire; third, to impart sufficient confidence to the infantry to enable them to push the attack across successfully.

Nine battalions of tanks (over 300) were used. Surprise was obtained by successfully pushing the tanks secretly up close behind the lines and having them jump off without any preliminary bombardment. The deep trenches were rather easily crossed due to the happy expedient of having the tanks carry along on top of them bundles of fascines (each weighing two tons), which were thrown into the trenches in front of them, where needed, to help make a crossing. And the successful advance of the tanks themselves imparted all the needed confidence to the assaulting infantry.

Eight thousand prisoners and one hundred guns were captured, and the vulnerability of the famous Hindenburg Line established. This last fact had a very inspiring effect on the morale of the Allies, and a proportionately adverse influence on that of the enemy.

After Cambrai the need and importance of the employment of tanks in modern warfare became an unquestioned fact.

PART II

THE TACTICAL USE OF TANKS

Their Mission

Tanks are used in an attack with an object of facilitating the infantry advance. They do not in any way modify infantry tactics, nor are they able to supplant the infantry action, but they assist the

infantry much in the same manner as the cavalry, or, the artillery. They should be employed in regularly planned and organized offensive operations, and the terrain over which they are to operate should be such as is adapted to their powers and limitations.

Types Used

The different types of tanks in use have come to be divided into two general classes, (a) "Heavy," or "Break Through" tanks, and (b) "Light Tanks."

(a) "Heavy," or "Break Through" Tanks: The heavy tanks are used in an attack for the purpose of breaking through strongly organized positions that the artillery has not destroyed. Their rôle is to open a road not only for the infantry attack, but also for the advance of the light French tanks. Outside of this "Break Through" mission, the heavy "Mark V" and "Mark V Star" (British) tanks can be assigned another one, that of accompanying the infantry in its attack.

However, when the position is covered by trenches, or, lines only lightly held, it is far better to bring the heavy tanks into action only after the ground has been occupied, in part, at least, by the infantry—holding the tanks for the attack on the principal position (not more than two and one-half kilometres from their starting point). The object of so using them is to avoid the risk of exposing them to enemy artillery fire while escheloned in depth.

The best heavy types actually developed in service are the British "Mark V" and "Mark V Star" types.

(b) Light Tanks, Mission: The British light tanks ("Whippets") come in between the real light (French) and the heavy types, but are also classified, usually, as light tanks. They are designed to exploit success after the enemy's front has been ruptured—perhaps in coöperation with the cavalry—perhaps even by themselves—but always in liaison with their own special aeroplanes. They come into action only *after* the line has been broken by the heavy tanks. They are used primarily to spread confusion in the enemy's lines of communication, being able to cover forty-five kilometres without being replenished.

The light French tanks, called "accompanying tanks," operate in constant liaison with the infantry, and in combat are placed under the command of the infantry battalion commanders, who determine their successive missions. These tanks—as well as others—may,

however, be given a mission of exploitation. Light tanks similar to those mentioned here were manufactured for the use of all of the different Allied armies.

Special Training Given Before the Employment of Tanks

It is imperative that the infantry units be manœuvred several times with the same tanks that will be used with them in combat. Experience from actual fighting has proven conclusively that the best results, and with the fewest casualties, have been obtained from the infantry units that have previously manœuvred with the tanks, and know how to immediately take advantage of the work done by them, and to profit by the results they produce.

Tank officers should have frequent conferences with officers of the Staff, so as to familiarize the latter with the needs, as well as the possibilities, of tanks. Battalion Commanders of tanks and of infantry should plan and hold reconnaissances in common.

Tank units should also be given the necessary time to make preparations for the employment of their tanks in action.

Surprise Attacks

A surprise attack is the usual and best method for the use of tanks. This is usually obtained by using them at daybreak, or in a light fog, with a short, but violent, artillery preparation.

Attack After Artillery Preparation

A complete and thorough artillery preparation should be very exceptional, but where there is such, the tanks ought to be used only against the second line, for they will, generally, be of little or no use against the first.

Front Covered and Number to Use for a Given Space

On a normal front, a section of British tanks (4) should be able to cover a front of 500 metres. It goes without saying that the number used should vary with the importance of the various objectives. A battery, or section, of French tanks can cover effectively 300 to 400 metres.

The Tanks Should Be Used in Regularly Organized Tank Units

These units are: The company for all British tanks; the group, for the heavy tanks; and, the battalion for the light, French tanks.

Eschelonning in Depth

The units should be eschelonned in depth; to each tank reserve there should be a corresponding infantry reserve.

Employment of Artillery

As previously mentioned, in case of a surprise attack, the artillery preparation is short and very violent: It is in the form of a creeping barrage, which advances by jumps, say, of 150 metres each. One-fourth to one-sixth of the shells used are smoke-producing shells.

The enemy observers should be seriously blinded by a heavy fire of both the regular, and, the smoke shells. The counter-battery work should be especially powerful.

Sometimes pieces of field artillery are able to go forward a little distance beyond the attack for the purpose of opening fire upon the anti-tank guns that may open up fire.

Use of Aeroplanes

Aeroplanes flying low and continuously may be used to mask the noise made by the approach of tanks. Appreciable results have not been obtained from the aeroplanes used as prescribed in the French regulations to draw away the fire of artillery in action against the tanks. The British, to the contrary, have attached some special aeroplane escadrilles to their tank units, for use in making reconnaissances, blinding the enemy observers by smoke bombs, and attacking batteries that reveal themselves.

These escadrilles constitute a precious aid to the tank organizations, and warn them by messages, when occasion arises, of events which interest them.

Approach to Assault Position

No approach should be attempted in the daytime. In foggy weather when aeroplanes are unable to fly, the British tanks approach slowly to within about 1000 metres from the point where they are to launch the attack. And this 1000 metres is covered by them during the violent artillery preparation which usually lasts from three to four minutes. But the light tanks are able to approach as close as 400 metres.

PART III

COMBAT

Combat Formations

1. *British Tanks*: The actual attack formations used by the heavy British tanks are as follows:

(a) Section advancing behind the barrage, three tanks in the first line, and one tank in reserve;

* * *

*

(b) Section advancing in front of the infantry: Lozenge formation—one tank in front, two in rear on the flanks, and one in reserve;

*

* *

*

(c) Section aiding the infantry in attacking an area in which the enemy has his infantry and artillery escheloned in depth: The infantry advances in front of the tanks which are held at a judicious distance (2 to 3 kilometres) from the front line, and only come into action when the line is held up by strong defenses that must be crushed. The formation used is the same as the one employed in following the barrage, that is, three in line, and one in reserve;

* * *

*

2. *French Tanks*: The French light tanks manœuvre by sections, in column, or, deployed with close liaison with the infantry—sometimes in front of them, and, sometimes in the rear. In the last case they push up to the front of the line at opportune moments (to attack a point of resistance, or, to meet a counter-attack).

Wear and Tear; Overhaul; Liaison, Withdrawal, Etc.

3. *Wear and Tear*: Sight should never be lost of the fact that strain on the tanks is such that they use up their vitality quickly,

so that after a fight it is necessary they be refilled with gasoline and be given a thorough overhauling. A tank unit that has just finished an attack and is launched immediately with troops on another attack, and without being overhauled, never produces good results. Hence it is necessary in a protracted battle to conserve the reserve tanks until the third and fourth days. In the case of the light French tanks it is possible to move their reserve tanks up on motor trucks, and thus effect a big reduction of the strain on both the crews and the tanks.

4. *Overhaul*: After a tank unit has been in action two or three consecutive days it needs a good overhauling, for the apparatus will be very much done up and have to be gone over carefully. It is never to the best interests to use a tank unit up to the very limit of its serviceability, for it would then take a delay of five or six weeks, in place of two at the most, to place it into shape again, besides, necessitating, in all likelihood, the training of an entirely new personnel.

The British tank service had two salvage companies that were used by the chief of their corps, according to circumstances, for the purpose of taking apart and putting into working order tanks completely knocked out in action.

Tanks that are only slightly injured were repaired and put into shape by the battalions themselves.

Units withdrawn from the front were shipped by railroad to centrally located work shops where they were again put into working order—fresh outfits and personnel being shipped directly to the battalions concerned.

The French tank units were generally relieved in two echelons.

They were first placed in reserve for a period of two or three days, during which time they busied themselves salvaging and putting into working order the tanks knocked out in the action and left on the field.

Most usually it is necessary to place the units close to a tank park, which has at its disposal a staff of workmen and a complete set of all parts necessary to replace the tanks in action.

5. *Liaison*: Liaison is chiefly established by the head of the tank units being located at the headquarters of their respective tactical commanders.

Generally, the head of a regiment of tanks will be located at the headquarters of the Corps Commander; the head of a battalion

of tanks at Division headquarters; a company, or, group commander, at Regimental or Brigade headquarters, so as to enable the speedy use of reserve units, and to supervise the different actions as they develop.

Each battalion has three tanks fitted up with wireless, one for each company. The control of these is usually from Division headquarters, which uses any, or, all of them. But, as a rule, one wireless tank is reserved for replacement purposes, and, for reconnaissance work.

When a tank unit has to operate with an Allied force, it will be very useful to take in each tank a liaison agent from the infantry forces making the attack.

It is recommended to always have an infantryman in each tank as second to the commander of the tank to keep him posted as to the infantry movements.

6. *Withdrawing*: As a rule withdrawing should only be done in the daytime in the rear of the battle-front. When the heavy, or, medium, British or French tanks have to make their own routes—which is very exceptional—it is necessary to guard the circulation of tanks along these routes. It is the same thing when the light tanks are moved away in motor trucks.

It will be necessary to prepare dumps of supplies in rear of the front for the French light and medium tanks.

The following table gives under the different headings the loads of ammunition, gasoline, etc., for the different units.

	Gun 75-mm. or 37-mm.	Cartridges on bands of 96	Gasoline
Battalion "Mark V" (Brit.).	8,000-75's	400,000	12,500 litres
Group of Schneider	5,600-75's	300,000	15,000 litres
Group of St. Chamond	5,000-75's	350,000	18,000 litres
Battalion light tanks	11,000-37's	130,000	9,000 litres
	10 per cent. shrapnel.		

In 1918 the special French ammunition for tanks on jointed bands of 96 cartridges each, and the 75-mm. shells, were supplied by the Tank service to its units.

Special units of the Quartermaster Corps were charged with the responsibility of furnishing supplies of all descriptions as well as the needed transportation to the various tank units.

7. *Organization:* In 1918 the British possessed a very efficient tank organization, and undoubtedly represented the best development in this brand of warfare, either among the Allies, or, the enemy countries. Their organization was, in general, as follows:

Headquarters:

A General commanding (Brigadier General Ellis) Staff (with Departments of Repair, Instruction, Inspection and Wireless).

Five supply companies.

Two field companies.

A school to teach tank driving.

A tank depot in France.

8. *Units:* A total number of 16 battalions of three companies each (48 companies in all), divided into regiments of three battalions of light, and one battalion of heavy tanks each. Companies were divided into three sections, four tanks each, with one repair section additional, all commanded by a major, with another major second in command, and a captain and four lieutenants to each section. Twelve tanks were assigned to each company, making a total of 576 tanks in all. Each battalion had four reconnaissance officers, one for the battalion, and one for each company.

In attack Battalion Commanders were located in a special tank equipped with wireless. Each tank carried smoke bombs to put down its own protected smoke screen when needed. Care had to be exercised to see that the crews did not become unduly exhausted, or overcome by fumes of the gasoline and exhaust.

In open warfare tanks should be brought up *behind* the infantry. They are valuable to exploit success. And used before cavalry they clean up machine gun nests, points of resistance, etc., preventing need of dismounted action. They are decidedly weapons of opportunity. It is difficult to keep in communication with the different tanks; foot messengers are too slow, but mounted messengers, though rather vulnerable, give good results, particularly if they follow from cover to cover to the various positions. Flags give excellent results, but the signals used should be few and very simple.

AMERICAN MARINES IN THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON *

BY MAJOR EDWIN N. McCLELLAN AND CAPTAIN

JOHN H. CRAIGE, U.S.M.C.

GREAT deeds were done by the American Marines in the World War, and of these every school child knows. Only the historian and the antiquarian know of the part played by the Continental Marines in the Revolution, yet in that desperate struggle in which our forefathers won freedom and the right to exist as a nation, the Marines of that day acted a rôle fully as important and spectacular as that of the immortal Fourth Brigade in the war with Germany, covering their Corps with undying honor in battles more fruitful in their effect on our history than Belleau Wood and more smashing and decisive in results than the Meuse-Argonne.

Few Americans, aside from avowed historians and other searchers of Colonial and Continental documents, know that there were American Marines with Washington at the Battle of Trenton, yet recent investigation of the records of that period disclose that fully a quarter of the entire strength of the heroic band of patriots with whom the First Commander-in-Chief crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, and smote the Hessians in the midst of their revels was made up of Soldiers of the Sea. The archives also show that on that occasion as well as at the equally decisive Battle of Princeton, the Marines conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the high traditions of their Corps and won the warmest praise from Washington himself by their valor, steadiness, discipline and efficiency.

On the roster of officers who led the Marines under Washington are names borne by families distinguished in Colonial annals and woven throughout the history of the United States. Some of these continued in the service of the Corps and won added glory on later occasions. Others transferred to different branches of Washing-

* Much of the material included in this article was published in the magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is reprinted here by the courtesy of that magazine and its editor, Miss Natalie S. Lincoln.

ton's forces in need of their services, particularly to the artillery of the Army, where their experience with heavy cannon on shipboard rendered them particularly useful. Others made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of their country on the fields of Trenton and Princeton and were buried on the ground that their blood had hallowed.

In dealing with the Battles of the Revolution, writers of popular histories of the United States have paid little attention to the identity of corps or divisions of troops of the regular branches of the service. When the militia of the colonies appeared upon the field, their presence has been noted by writers of their respective states but with the regulars of Washington's forces, little attempt has been made to preserve a record as to the troops which took part in the various battles and skirmishes, except as to the names of general officers and commanders of groups, with the result that the specific achievements of the Marines and of the regiments and other organizations of the Revolutionary Army have been to a great degree lost.

Recent search of the records reveals that of Washington's force of about twenty-four hundred men with whom he crossed the Delaware on that momentous Christmas Eve, 1776, more than six hundred were Marines. These were made up of the "Famous Battalion" of Major Samuel Nicholas, the Marine Guards of the *Andrea Doria*, *Hancock*, *Montgomery*, and other vessels. Coming as they did, as a fresh, well-fed, well-equipped, well-trained reinforcement to Washington's worn-out veterans, exhausted by the constant forced marches and desperate rear-guard actions of their retreat across the Jerseys, they may well have been the factor which supplied the fresh strength and aggressive force which made possible the decisive strategic successes of Trenton and Princeton.

With the coming of December, 1776, the position of Washington's Army was indeed a precarious one, and the cause of the newly born United States trembled in the balance. Worst of in the battles of Long Island and forced to cross the Hudson to New Jersey, Washington was obliged to look on helplessly while the City of New York was occupied by a British Army and Fort Mifflin and Fort Mifflin captured. While this was going on a detachment of the main British force overran the surrounding territory, driving a wedge between New England and the more southern colonies, cutting vital avenues of communication.

Furiously pursued by an overwhelming force across the Jerseys, Washington reached the Delaware near Trenton, and rapidly assem-

bled a fleet of boats and barges while the Continental Navy and Pennsylvania State Navy combed the banks of the river fifty miles above and below Trenton, sweeping up everything that would float. On December 8th, Washington's Army completed the passage of the river, taking the most serviceable of the boats with it and destroying those not needed for its own transportation. So effective had been the work of the naval detachments, that when the British reached the river a few days later, not a boat was to be found, and Lord Howe and his commanders quickly decided that it would be impossible to cross until the river should freeze. Accordingly detachments of the British Army occupied Trenton while other details spread up and down the eastern bank of the Delaware pillaging and burning the homes of those colonists loyal to the new government and occupying towns and strong positions.

Meanwhile consternation struck into the hearts of the leaders of the Revolution and it seemed that nothing could save the Americans from complete subjugation. Disheartened by the defeats of their Army and the rapid advances of the British forces, the Continental Congress adjourned from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and adopted a resolution arming Washington with absolute dictatorial powers for a period of six months.

All the able-bodied citizens of Philadelphia were enrolled in the Militia, and the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania organized a Home Guard of all such persons who were not fit to march with the Militia. On December 12, 1776, bounties were offered to all Volunteers enlisting "who shall join General Washington" for six weeks' service, "at this inclement season, to assist in defending their country, threatened with instant invasion."

From New England to Virginia, disheartenment reigned and the affairs of the Thirteen States seemed without hope or promise of success. Among the British, confidence was supremely evident, and Lord Howe and his generals openly boasted that with the coming of colder weather they would cross the frozen Delaware without opposition and occupy Philadelphia, the capital city of the new nation, without striking a blow.

Under these discouraging conditions Washington rallied his shattered Army with desperate energy, sending a call to Philadelphia for all available reinforcements to join him in the most urgent haste. His appeal was immediately answered by the dispatch of approximately 1500 men, nearly half of whom were Marines. These were

made up of a battalion numbering about three hundred Marines under command of Major Samuel Nicholas, which had been raised and drilled in Philadelphia to furnish Marine Guards for a number of frigates being built for the Continental Navy. Added to this were other Marine detachments, hastily withdrawn from naval vessels in Philadelphia and operating on the Delaware River, bringing the total up to approximately six hundred Marines.

On account of the pride which Philadelphia, even at that early date, took in its connections with the Marine Corps, these Marines were well-equipped with clothing, arms and ammunition. Practically all of their officers had seen active service against the British on board the vessels of the Continental Navy and for several months they had been occupied in daily drill and frequent skirmishes with small British detachments. As a consequence they had reached an extremely high state of training and discipline and from the numerous successes which had attended their operations, their confidence and morale were excellent.

In addition to the Marines the forces sent to Washington from Philadelphia consisted of several hundred troops of that State, including the famous Philadelphia City Troops and detachments of Bluejackets, used to firing guns under command of Captain Thomas Read of the Navy. The arrival of these reinforcements greatly encouraged Washington and served to raise the morale of his small Army to a great degree. Seeing the scattered and overconfident state of the British forces opposing him, the American Commander-in-Chief resolved to profit by these conditions and strike a blow at the earliest possible moment. He selected the city of Trenton, at that time occupied by a body of about 1200 Hessian mercenaries in the British service under the command of a German, Colonel Rahl, as the point at which his first stroke should be directed. Knowing that it was the custom of these troops to celebrate Christmas with feasting and unrestrained drunkenness, Washington selected Christmas Eve as the night for the blow. On the evening of December 24th, he gathered together a force of about 2400 men with which he crossed the Delaware in open boats through drifting ice, landing at about three o'clock in the morning, several miles above Trenton.

He had originally planned to attack that city in the dark before daybreak Christmas morning, but owing to the difficulties in crossing it was found that he would be unable to reach the city until after daylight. Undaunted, however, he determined to persevere in his

attempt, trusting to the overconfidence of the British and the demoralization of the Hessians following their Christmas feast, to make good his surprise. In this hope he was not disappointed. Although the American columns did not reach their positions for the attack until eight o'clock the surprise was complete. Not a shot was fired until the attack was well under way, and the American troops were in the heart of the city almost before the astonished Hessians were aware of their proximity. The success of the attack was assured before a blow was struck. Scarcely any casualties were sustained by the patriots while of the Hessians, Colonel Rahl and about a hundred of his men were killed and the rest surrendered. More than a thousand prisoners were taken by Washington, who retreated with them at once again to the west bank of the Delaware.

Encouraged by his success at Trenton, Washington determined upon a further stroke. Crossing the Delaware again on December 30th, he reoccupied Trenton as a feint. General Cornwallis, who commanded a large British force occupying the town of Princeton, at once responded by marching towards Trenton to give battle. After a skirmish at Assanpink Creek, on January 2, 1777, Washington retreated to the eastward, drawing the British force after him.

Nightfall found him hemmed in by Cornwallis, with the British Army in front and rough country with practically no roads or trails, in his rear. Full of confidence the British commander made his camp, believing that at last he had caught the elusive Colonial chief, and that with the dawn of day, he would be able to scatter or crush his patriot force. Washington had other ideas, however. When night had fallen he gathered his forces, leaving guards to keep his camp-fires burning through the night, and set out to force his way through the rough country to his rear, around to the Princeton road.

Accustomed to travel, through wild and unbroken country, the Colonials effected this manœuvre without loss of time or attracting attention, and at daybreak on the following morning when Cornwallis was preparing to advance against their empty camp, Washington's advance guard appeared on the outskirts of Princeton, more than ten miles distant. Here they found three British regiments, constituting the rear-guard of their army.

Completely surprised, these were beaten in battle in the early morning and retreated with a loss of more than 400 men, leaving quantities of military stores in the hands of the victors. The loss of the American force was extremely small, and after destroying the

stores which fell into their hands, Washington continued the march with his Army, and before the British main body around his vacant camp at Assanpink could pursue, he had broken entirely through the British cordon and taken up a strong position at Morristown. Here he was joined by other units of the scattered American forces, and soon found himself at the head of a force sufficiently numerous to give battle to the British on equal terms.

The effect of the news of the successes of Trenton and Princeton on the cause of the Colonies was magical. Congress returned at once from Baltimore to Philadelphia and public rejoicing reigned from New England to Savannah. Through their defeat of the Red-Coats in superior numbers at Princeton the Continentals lost all their awe of the British regulars as fighting men and even the prestige of the dreaded Hessians was shaken. Patriots everywhere renewed their hopes and redoubled their activities, and everywhere militia companies were recruited with new zeal and sent off to join Washington's forces in northern Jersey.

The British were correspondingly discouraged and dispirited. From overrunning southern Jersey and confidently preparing to march on Philadelphia, they were gradually driven back and forced to abandon town after town and concentrate on New Brunswick, where they were constantly harassed and hemmed in until it became a question as to whether they would be able to effect their retreat to the protection of the guns of their fleet at New York without further severe reverses and great loss.

Of the part played by the Marines in these decisive battles of the Revolution, much evidence is scattered through the Continental records, and through the historical archives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Even before the retreat of Washington across New Jersey, the Marines commenced to wage a campaign in connection with the Navy on the Delaware which ended in the complete destruction of British influence in the Delaware valley. It was this campaign which rendered that river an impassible barrier to the British forces, and a safe defense behind which Washington was able to retire to rally his army.

The campaign on the Delaware began in the summer of 1776 following the return of Esek Hopkin's Continental Fleet from its exploit in the Bahamas, where it captured New Providence, together with the British Governor and much military stores. Several vessels

of the Continental Navy and the State Navy of Pennsylvania, based on Philadelphia, turned their attention to the work of weeding out, by means of naval expeditions, the British garrisons and groups of armed Tories along the shores of the river, and in parts of New Jersey which could be reached from that waterway and its branches.

Vessels which are named in the Continental records as sending their Marines ashore to take part in these actions are the *Montgomery*, Flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy, the *Virginia*, *Hancock* and the *Andrea Doria*, of the Continental Navy, and it is very probable that several others participated from time to time.

In addition to the above named, the following vessels carried Marine Guards: *Congress*, *Franklin*, *Effingham*, *Dickinson*, *Chatham*, *Burke*, *Camden*, *Bull Dog*, *Experiment* and *Convention*.

A careful count from the muster rolls of the vessels of the Pennsylvania State Navy at this time shows that there were 529 Marines serving on board them. In addition Captain Thomas Forest, in command of 31 Marines, was serving with the Arnold Battery. Captain William Brown commanded the 64 Marines, and his Junior Officer, First Lieutenant James Morrison, on board the *Montgomery*.

The intimate relations between the Pennsylvania State Marines and the Continental Marines is shown by the fact that during this period two Marines of the *Effingham* were turned over to Captain Robert Mullan since that Continental Marine Officer claimed to have first enlisted them. In the course of the campaign, which was conducted for the control of the Delaware River, these Marines played a vital part.

By means of their ships' boats, and galleys specially constructed for river warfare, they were able to command the river completely and drive the disloyal forces far inland, burning small forts and capturing garrisons and sweeping up all boats and means of water transportation that might be used against the States.

One of the notable exploits by the Marines during this campaign was the landing at Burlington on December 12, 1776, from the galleys of the Continental Fleet, where they threatened to burn houses in which it was supposed Hessians were concealed. Similar landings were made at other places with similar success, and forces of Marines in boats were constantly at work sweeping the creeks and estuaries between Philadelphia and the rapids above Trenton,

keeping detachments of the British forces on the move, and breaking up bands of Tories and pro-British colonists.

When the news came of Washington's defeat on Long Island and his forced retreat across the Jerseys came, the activities of the Marines was redoubled, as it seemed self-evident that it was his intention to retreat beyond the Delaware and make a stand, using that river as a barrier between himself and the British Army. As a result, when Washington reached the Delaware an ample number of boats and barges were at hand for the transportation of his Army, and so complete had been the work of the Marines and the Navy on the river, that his scouts reported that for fifty miles above Trenton and as far below, not a boat remained in disloyal hands.

The value of this work to Washington's harrassed army it is not possible to overestimate. Reaching the Delaware in hot pursuit, the victorious British were compelled to come to an abrupt halt. Not a boat could be found for their transportation across the river, and Lord Howe was faced with the alternative of building a bridge, or of waiting for the freezing of the river, either alternative necessitating a delay of weeks or months, affording Washington a vital interval for reorganizing his forces and allowing them to recuperate and repair their shaken morale.

In addition to the British lack of boats, the American Navy held command of the Delaware, rendering operations by the British near the banks of that stream hazardous in the extreme. American Marines still operated in New Jersey in connection with the vessels of the Navy, attacking small parties of the British, cutting off stragglers and dispersing bands of Tories, retiring to the ships when menaced by overwhelming numbers. In these, constant success seems to have attended the Marines, and these unvaried successes relatively unimportant though they were, proved a great factor in raising the morale and inspiring Washington's main army.

It was in this period, between the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, that an exploit was planned with characteristic dash, which promised to rival the most daring feats of the war. Hearing that Elisha Laurence, Sheriff of Monmouth, New Jersey, who had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel by the British, was raising a force of Tories at Monmouth Court House and had imprisoned twenty Americans for refusing to bear arms under the Royal Standard, Major Nicholas of the Marines requested permission of General Cadwalader "of going after Laurence's Party." The incident was of such

IN CONGRESS.

THE DELEGATES of the United Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the County of New-Castle, Kent, and Suffex, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, &c.

Samuel Nicholas Esquire

WE Do hereby shew, that in your Petition, Value, Compact and Fidelity, in the service of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, fitted out for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *Captain of Marines* by doing and performing all Manner of Things therunto belonging, and we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Captain of Marines*. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United Colonies, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress. *Attest, Wm. Allen, Secy.*

By Order of the Congress

PRESIDENT.

Aug. 16th 1776

Samuel Nicholas

THE COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL NICHOLAS, SENIOR MARINE OFFICER DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. THIS COMMISSION IS ONE OF THE EARLIEST RECORDED IN THE MARINE CORPS OF NAVY, AND IS CONSIDERED BY MANY TO BE THE FIRST COMMISSION ISSUED TO A MARINE OFFICER BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. UNDER IT CAPTAIN NICHOLAS SERVED ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ALFRED UNTIL JUNE, 1776, WHEN HE WAS COMMISSIONED A MAJOR OF MARINES IN WHICH RANK HE COMMANDED A MARINE BATTALION AT THE BATTLES OF BRENDA AND PRINCETON.

Document D

IN CONGRESS

The DELEGATES of the UNITED STATES of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, TO Isaac Craig Esquire

WE, repoling especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be *Captain of Marines* of the armed *Galley* called the *Hampton* in the Service of the United States of North-America, fitted out for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *Captain of Marines* by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and *Soldiers* under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as *Captain of Marines*. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United States, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

DATED at Philadelphia October 22nd 1776

By Order of the Congress,

ATTEST.

John Hancock

John Hancock

PRESIDENT.

COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN ISAAC CRAIG OF THE CONTINENTAL MARINES, SIGNED BY JOHN HANCOCK.



Andrew Porter



importance that on December 31, 1776, General Cadwalader wrote to General Washington, asking authority to permit Major Nicholas to start out on his expedition, but the skirmish at Assanpink Creek and the Battle of Princeton intervened to prevent its accomplishment.

On account of their daring and success it was accordingly natural that when Washington appealed for all possible troops prior to his decisive strokes at Trenton and Princeton, the Marines who had proved that they could fight so well ashore should be sent. As a nucleus of these reënforcing Marines, the powerful new Marine battalion recently formed in Philadelphia was selected.

Major Samuel Nicholas commanded this battalion with Captain Isaac Craig as his adjutant. The first company was commanded by Captain Andrew Porter, the second by Captain Robert Mullan, and the third by Captain Robert Deane. Since Captain Craig had taken the Marine Guard of the *Andrea Doria* ashore, and also acted as Adjutant of Major Nicholas' Battalion, it would appear that his Marines were also attached directly to this battalion.

A payroll of Captain Mullan's company, serving in the battalion of Major Nicholas, signed by Major Nicholas and Lieutenant Montgomery, shows that First Lieutenant David Love, Second Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and seventy-three other Marines, composed this company. This and other rolls appear in a book containing also minutes of a Masonic Lodge which met at the Tun Tavern on Water Street, Philadelphia, beginning with the year 1749. Robert Mullan, it seems, was a member of the Lodge, proprietor of the tavern and Captain of the Company of Marines, the rolls of which are written in the book. The book was found at "Mill Bank," formerly the residence of Nathan Sellers, in Upper Darby, near Philadelphia, and now the property of his grandson, Coleman Sellers.

In addition to Major Nicholas' Battalion many of the Marine Guards which had participated so successfully in the river campaign were assembled and sent as a part of the reënforcement. It is a matter of known record that the Marine Guards from the Flagship *Montgomery*, the *Hancock*, and the Continental warships *Virginia* and *Andrea Doria*, were sent, and since there were over five hundred Marines serving on board other naval vessels in the river, it is reasonable to conclude that a considerable number of them also participated in these battles.

There is no doubt but that the arrival of this veteran contingent, well-equipped and with the confidence arising from victories over the British, was a vital element in supplying the stamina and spirit necessary for the achievement of the victories of Trenton and Princeton.

In the Battle of Trenton there were very few casualties on the side of the Americans, and so far as is known, none of these were Marines. In the succeeding frays of Assanpink and Princeton, however, the Marines were not so fortunate.

After the Battles of Trenton and Princeton the Marines accompanied Washington to his winter quarters at Morristown, where, during the reorganization of the Army, a number of them were assigned to the artillery. Major Nicholas' Battalion served as infantry up to February, 1777, and later as artillery. Some acted as convoys for prisoners taken at Trenton and Princeton. For instance, a list dated February 27, 1777, shows that Captain Robert Mullan escorted twenty-five British prisoners of war to Philadelphia. The remainder returned to their ships on the Delaware or to their stations in Philadelphia, and resumed their duties in connection with the Navy.

"RETREAT HELL!"*

(INCLUDING AN APPRECIATION OF THE FRENCH)

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL LOGAN FELAND

THE only reason I have consented to try to speak is that tonight, when we are celebrating the deeds of our men in Belleau Wood, is in my mind a fitting time to do full justice to our comrades and Allies, the heroic soldiers of France.

In this connection, I am going to refer to the American officer who, when ordered by a French superior to retreat, replied, "Retreat, Hell, we have just come—Let the Boche retreat." Now, the point I am making is that this story is sometimes told to indicate that the French were withdrawing more rapidly than necessary, which, in my opinion, is an unjustified reflection upon one of the most gallant armies of all history, the army which for four years stood against desperate odds without despairing, and by standing made possible the final victory.

To show that the French confronting the German advance in the Marne salient were doing all that was humanly possible, you must consider the general situation. In the north, the several efforts of the Germans, beginning on March 21st, had carried the line towards Amiens to such a depth that they were almost successful in cutting the Allies' communications between the Armies of the North and those in the East of France. The ability of the Allies to hold the enemy in this great advance in the North was still in doubt. An advance of only a few more miles by the Germans meant victory for them. This was the greatest danger to the Allied cause, and every possible man had been sent to meet it. So when the Crown Prince drove towards the Marne at Chateau Thierry, the French lines opposing him were so thin that they had to give way. No troops could have done better than the French did there. There were too few of them and no help could be sent them. Their falling back was not disorderly, although they had suffered the severest

* An address by General Feland on June 30, 1921 at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

losses and were weary to the point of exhaustion. The First Battalion of Chasseurs passed through our lines with two officers and thirty-four men left out of a strength of some thirty officers and 600 men with which they entered the fight. The French line was so thin that Colonels were on the absolute front lines, as I myself saw, and on June 4th, Colonel Le Marechal assisted in serving a machine gun in an advanced position to check the German attack.

I wanted to testify that here, as always during the War, the French fought heroically and to the limit of human endurance.

Now, I am going back to the historic refusal to retreat by an American officer which I mentioned in the beginning.

So many coy and modest denials of this language have been made that there is some confusion as to who did say it. I hold in my hand and will read you a message written on the field which will throw light on this. This is the original message:

June 3, 1918, 3:10 P.M.

"To: Battalion Commander,

"Second Battalion—

"The French Major gave Capt. Corbin written orders to fall back. I have countermanded the order. Kindly see that French do not shorten their artillery range. 82nd and 84th Companies are on their way to fill gap on right of this company—

"Lloyd W. Williams

"Capt. U. S. M. C."

Captain Williams was the gallant commander of the 51st Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, who lost his life in action ten days later. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic M. Wise, commanding the 2nd Battalion, received the message and confirmed it, using the emphatic language generally quoted. I have no doubt that Captain Corbin and Captain Williams used somewhat the same language. Colonel Wise had been in the Marine Corps twenty years longer and naturally knew more about "cussing" than Captain Williams.

It is quite clear that it was Captain Williams who first refused to withdraw, and by asking that the artillery range be not shortened, he gave the best proof that he intended to stay where he had been

told to hold. Captain Williams reported his action for confirmation to Colonel Wise, who emphatically, if profanely, did confirm him.

It may not have been right for either of them to give this reply, but it was an indication that they were conscious of the task given the Marine Brigade by Providence. When I say by Providence, I mean that I firmly and reverently believe that their mission was given the Marines by God, who decides for the good of humanity the fate of the nations of the earth.

That mission was to make plain to the world that America had entered the fight, that Americans would and could stand, that Americans could and would attack.

AVIATION NOTES

BY MAJOR THOMAS C. TURNER, U. S. MARINE CORPS

PRESENT AVIATION STATIONS

HEADQUARTERS of Marine Corps aviation is in charge of Major Thomas C. Turner.

The following officers are stationed at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps: Major Thomas C. Turner, Captain Robert E. Williams and Second Lieutenant Goodyear W. Kirkman. In addition, First Lieutenant Basil G. Bradley is attached to the Bureau of Aeronautics as test pilot for naval aircraft.

The principal Air Station of the Marine Corps is located at Quantico, Va., and the force operates in conjunction with the Advanced Base Force of that post. Major Roy S. Geiger is in command.

The Marine Flying Field, Parris Island, S. C., is at present a reserve station with only personnel enough attached thereto to guard Government property. Second Lieutenant Willard R. Enk is in command.

The First Air Squadron, under command of Major Alfred A. Cunningham, consisting of ten officers and 157 enlisted men, is attached to the Second Brigade of Marines, on duty in the Dominican Republic.

The Fourth Air Squadron, under command of Major Francis T. Evans, consisting of ten officers and 157 enlisted men, is attached to the First Brigade of Marines, on duty in the Republic of Haiti.

There is one overseas flight of large seaplanes at Guam, under command of Captain George W. Martin.

The authorized strength is one hundred officers, ten warrant officers, and 750 enlisted men. The actual commissioned strength is approximately fifty per cent. of the authorized strength at present.

BOMBING OF THE EX-GERMAN WAR VESSELS

That the work of Marine Corps Aviation in the bombing test experiments with the German ex-warships and the ex-U. S. S. *Iowa* in June and July, 1921, was commendable, is shown by the following letter of Captain Alfred W. Johnson, U. S. Navy, Commander Air Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet:

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
QUANTICO, VA., July 30, 1921.

Memorandum to All Organizations:

The Commanding General, in behalf of this command, wishes to thank our aviation for the splendid showing they made in the recent bombing tests and to assure them that Quantico is proud of their work.

The following is quoted for information:

ATLANTIC FLEET AIR FORCE,
U. S. S. *Shawmut*, Flagship.
AT SEA, ENROUTE NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
July 23, 1921.

MY DEAR MAJOR GEIGER:

I am enclosing, herewith, three photographs of the bombing of the *Ostfreisland*, on July 20, 1921, by your Division of DH's.

I wish to compliment you upon the excellent formation flying of your Division, the despatch with which you arrived at the scene, and the excellent bombing of the Marine Division, which was surpassed by no other Division during all the exercises. It was a great satisfaction to me that your Division did so well, and I am only sorry that I cannot congratulate you in person.

The work of the Marine Division during the exercises with the *ex-Iowa* on 28th June was also very satisfactory, and with the Marine Bombers, which proceeded from Yorktown, reflected great credit on the Navy, because these were the only two Divisions of Land Planes that took part in the exercises, the Army units having withdrawn.

I am sending a copy of this letter to your Commanding Officer.

Sincerely,

A. W. JOHNSON,
Captain U. S. Navy,
Commander Air Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

MAJOR GEIGER,
Torpedo Plane Division,
Yorktown, Va.

By Command of Brigadier General Butler.

J. T. SELDEN,
1st Lieut., U.S.M.C.
Post Adjutant.

NIGHT FLYING

The following letter dated August 30, 1921, from the Commanding Officer, Marine Flying Field, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., to the Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation), shows that night flying was started for the first time at that station:

1. The flying time at this field for the week ending August 27, 1921, amounted to sixty hours and forty-five minutes, devoted as follows:

Practice	15.40
Cross Country	33.10
Test	2.05
Photo	1.25
Night Flying	8.35

2. Various short cross-country trips were made to Langley Field. Richmond, Harpers' Ferry, Manassas and Fredericksburg in Virginia; Washington, D. C., and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. In order to furnish the Naval Proving Grounds at Dahlgren with the accurate temperature at higher altitudes, a flight was made from there by one of our planes; readings were taken at every thousand feet up to 18,000. A temperature of fourteen degrees was encountered at the highest altitude.

3. On Tuesday evening, August 23, 1921, night flying was started for the first time at this station. Seven officers took turns and kept a Vought and a DH-4B in the air from 9.00 P.M. until 11.30 P.M. Extensions, to opposite the rear cockpit, had been put on the DH-4B exhaust pipes to overcome the blinding glare which would otherwise bother the pilot.

4. None of the pilots had ever engaged in night flying before and for this reason the larger field was used. A rectangle 800 yards long and 100 yards wide was surrounded by a string of fifty Watt electric lights lying on the ground at intervals of 100 feet on the sides and fifty feet on the ends. No manoeuvres were attempted this night, but on the two following nights the flying was in conjunction with the Search Light Battalion at Quantico for the purpose of giving one organization practice in picking up planes with the lights and the other organization practice in dodging them.

5. On Wednesday evening a flood light was shown over the end of the field which was best used for the wind at that time, a shifting of the light would inform the pilot of a change in wind direction

and show the best approach. Planes were assigned various altitudes and left the ground and landed on schedule of five-minute intervals. Immediately after a plane landed and immediately before a plane took off, and at all times when the airdrome was not clear, a white lantern was placed in the middle of the field and the end flood light shut off. By starting the higher altitude planes first and letting the lower altitude planes land first, the danger of a possible collision in the air was reduced to a minimum and all plans worked out perfectly.

ROY S. GEIGER.

THE BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The Naval Appropriation Bill, published in another part of this number of the GAZETTE, provides, in Section 8, for the organization of a Bureau of Aeronautics, under the Navy Department.

General Orders No. 65, August 10, 1921, of the Navy Department, superceding and canceling General Order No. 19, of January 5, 1921, contains the following:

"1. In accordance with Section 8 of the Act Making Appropriation for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 (Public No. 35—67th Congress), there is hereby established in the Department of the Navy a *Bureau of Aeronautics* which shall be charged with matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all the duties of said Bureau shall be performed under authority of the Secretary of the Navy and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such."

"3. The duties of the Bureau of Aeronautics shall comprise all that relates to designing, building, fitting out, and repairing Naval and Marine Corps aircraft, except as hereinafter provided."

"8. The functions of Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, with regard to the commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps, both active and reserve, on duty in connection with aeronautics, shall remain as at present with the following exceptions:

"(a) The Bureau of Aeronautics shall make recommendations to the Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C., for the details of officers for duty in connection with aeronautics, including duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics, and shall make recommendations to that officer for the distribution in the various ranks of the enlisted personnel required for aeronautic activities.

"(b) The Bureau of Aeronautics shall make recommendations to the Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C., on all matters pertaining to aeronautic training."

"16. The necessary steps shall be taken promptly by the various Bureaus and offices of the Navy Department and Marine Corps, affected by the terms of this order, to turn over to the Bureau of Aeronautics, after consultation

with the Chief of that Bureau, the officer, civilian, technical, clerical, and messenger personnel, together with the necessary records, equipment, and facilities now assigned for aeronautic work under their cognizance."

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN FLY AT QUANTICO

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Major General Commandant and a Congressional party, visited Quantico, Va., on May 19, 1921. Sixty members of the party were taken for flights over the vicinity of Quantico. Eleven members of the party were returned to Washington by aeroplanes.

PHOTOGRAPHY

On May 21, 1921, photographs were made of the Dumfries-Fredericksburgh Road (approximately thirty miles) in the form of a *Mosaic* to be used at the Marine Officers' School, Quantico, Va. Pictures of the U. S. S. *Mayflower* were also taken, developed, printed and dropped from a DH-4B plane during flight. The entire time consumed in making and delivering this photograph was approximately eighteen minutes.

Four airplanes flew from Quantico to Fredericksburg, Va., on May 25, 1921, to participate in the 250th anniversary of that city celebrated on that date. An Airscope was taken of Fredericksburg by Second Lieutenant Eugene Rovegne, U.S.M.C., at 10.30 A.M.; taken to Quantico; developed and delivered by plane to Washington, D. C.; appeared in the *Washington Star* at 2.30 P.M.; and copies of the *Star* were dropped by a Marine Corps Airplane over Fredericksburg at 3.00 P.M.

SANTO DOMINGO

On July 12, 1921, Second Lieutenant Hayne D. Boyden, with an enlisted passenger, Corporal Julian H. Goldsmith, left Santiago, D. R., for Santo Domingo City, at 11.15 A.M., and while over the mountains (averaging 4000 feet in altitude with occasional peaks as high as 11,000 feet), a storm closed in on him. As there were no emergency landings available, he climbed through the storm. Reaching about 8000 feet he lost control, the plane falling into a spin. At 3000 feet he barely missed one mountain ridge and a few minutes later hit another ridge head on. The passenger, Corporal Goldsmith, was unconscious approximately one hour and Lieutenant Boyden regained consciousness fifteen minutes later. The plane was a total wreck and the motor landed fifty feet from the balance of the

plane. Both Lieutenant Boyden and Corporal Goldsmith hiked over the mountain from 1.00 P.M., the 12th, to 4.00 P.M. the next day, when they found a native who guided them to Senador, from where they reported the accident. The plane was never located. Lieutenant Boyden suffered severely from a paralyzed face while Corporal Goldsmith was badly bruised.

HAITI

Second Lieutenant Guy B. Hall, on June 1, 1921, en route from Massade to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in a DH-4B, went through the worst half hour of his entire flying experience. For the week prior to June 1st it had rained continuously and the rivers and streams were so swollen that in many cases they had cut new channels and submerged many miles of cultivated land, and flying under these conditions is exceedingly difficult as some of the storms had been absolutely impassable by plane. Lieutenant Hall had cleared one storm when he was completely cut off by another. He was over 6000 feet of mountains and flying at about 7000 feet when he was completely enveloped in a terrific wind and rain storm. For thirty-five minutes he could not see past his wing tips, and although he had climbed to 10,000 feet he had been unable to get over the storm. The solid rain being broken by a few fleeting dark clouds, he believed there was an opening and started down on an easy spiral. At about 3000 feet he saw the ground for the first time since encountering the storm and then only for an instant, during which he recognized the plains of St. Michel. Returning, he encountered the same opening and made a successful landing in an open field.

During the time he was in the storm Lieutenant Hall had at times practically no control over the plane. The way the compass continually twisted and spun indicated that the plane was being turned about in a manner which defied the pilot's efforts to maintain his direction. At one time the plane dropped down in a straight line more than a thousand feet. To all these difficulties was added the fact that in spiralling down, Lieutenant Hall did not know whether he was over the mountains or the plains, and therefore after descending below 6000 feet there was danger of crashing into a mountain. Upon landing he found the propeller had been chewed by the rain and ruined beyond repair. Aside from this and some damage to paint the plane was in good condition. The plane had been blown back on its course more than twenty-five miles.

On the same date Second Lieutenant Kenneth B. Collings, in a DH-4B plane, started from Port-au-Prince for Jeremie to drop vaccine, and when over Leogane encountered a wind and rain storm so dense that after four attempts to pass around and over the storm he was forced to return to Port-au-Prince, and landed only a few minutes before the storm reached there. The next morning at daylight the vaccine was put into two packages and Captain Arthur H. Page, Jr., and Lieutenant Collings in two DH-4B's again started for Jeremie, the former intending to get through on the north coast and the latter on the south coast in case the north coast was impassable. By flying just off the water both planes kept track of the shore line and got through to Jeremie and dropped the vaccine. But on the return the storm increased in force and after ineffectual efforts to climb over it an altitude of 13,000 feet having been reached with no prospect of getting over it, and efforts to go around it having failed, the planes were forced to return through the storm, so both planes came back along the north coast flying just off the water as they had done going out.

SECRETARY DENBY FLIES

Secretary Denby, at the time of inspecting the Marine Flying Field at Quantico, Va., on May 11, 1921, took a flight in a DH-4B airplane.

OTHER MATTERS

Considerable information concerning aviation will be found under the title of *March of Events* in this issue of the GAZETTE. That part of the Naval Appropriation Bill referring to the Bureau of Aeronautics will also be found published in full in this issue of the GAZETTE.

ANNIVERSARIES

SEPTEMBER 1st: 1846, *Savannah* ordered to Sacramento to suppress rising of Walla Walla Indians; 1918, Marines ashore from *Brooklyn* in Vladivostok; 1919, 15th Separate Battalion rendered honors to General Pershing on his final departure from France, also reviewed by Marshal Foch.

September 3rd: 1908, Marines participate in parade at Melbourne, Australia; 1912, First Lieutenant Harold F. Wirgman made return trip Managua to Corinto, Nicaragua; 1920, Map Detachment under Captain Charles D. Barrett, sailed from Hoboken.

September 4th: 1777, Frigate *Raleigh* defeats British Sloop *Druid*, several Marines wounded, including Private John McCoy; 1813, *Enterprise*, commanded by son of first Marine Corps Commandant (William W. Burrows) engaged *Boxer*, and five Marines were wounded; 1917, Marines of Fifth Regiment saw enemy (airplanes) for first time in France.

September 5th: 1776, Uniform prescribed by Marine Committee for Marines; 1912, Provisional Regiment of Marines under Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua; 1918, Major General Commandant directed Post Commander, Quantico, to organize Fifth Brigade of Marines.

September 6th: 1781, *Congress* (Marines commanded by Lieutenant Richard Harrison) captured *Savage*.

September 7th: 1916, Virgin Island Treaty ratified by Senate.

September 8th: 1863, Engagement at Fort Sumter; 1919, Composite Regiment of A.E.F. ("Pershing's Own") arrived in America.

September 9th: 1780, Lieutenant Nathan Haskell killed in action on *Mars* off Nantes, France; 1919, 15th Separate Battalion (Schleswig-Holstein Battalion) arrived in Bordeaux, for anniversary.

September 10th: 1813, Battle of Lake Erie; 1919, Composite Regiment parades in New York.

September 11th: 1812, Captain John Williams wounded and Marines scalped by Indians near "Davis Creek Blockhouse," East Florida. Captain Williams died on September 29, 1812, as result of his many wounds; 1814, Battle of Lake Champlain.

September 12th: 1814, Marines assist in defeating British at North Point, near Baltimore, Md.; 1898, Battle of Manzanillo, Cuba; 1905, Marines relieve Ninth Infantry as American Legation Guard, Peking, China; 1918, St. Mihiel Offensive begins; 1918, enlisted strength at Quantico, Va., was 9849.

September 13th: 1847, Attack on Chapultepec, Mexico; 1898, Manila surrendered; 1906, Marines landed from *Denver* at Havana, Cuba; 1918, 13th Regiment left Quantico.

September 14th: 1814, British bombard Fort McHenry, Star Spangled Banner written; 1847, Mexico City captured; 1861, Marines assist to burn privateer *Judah*, off Pensacola, Fla.

September 15th: 1908, Marines in Parade at Albany, Western Australia; 1918, 13th Regiment sails from Hobokon, N. J., for France.

September 16th: 1898, First Marine Battalion that fought the Battles of Guantanamo Bay and Cuzco, and present at the last engagement of the war at Manzanillo, Cuba, disbanded; 1918, Marines thanked by President of Haiti for their assistance in putting out the fire at Port-au-Prince.

September 19th: 1912, Butler's Marines fired on at Massaya, Nicaragua, four Marines wounded.

September 20th: 1777, *Lexington* defeats *Alert*; 1902, Battalion under Lt. Col. B. R. Russell arrives at Paris.

September 22nd: 1902, severe earthquake in Guam; 1917, 67th Company and Major Julius S. Turrill, left France for England.

September 23rd: 1776, Two companies of Marines ordered by Congress from Philadelphia to Fort Montgomery, N. Y.; 1779, *Bon Homme Richard* defeats *Serapis*; 1783, Treaty between United States and England; 1902, Marines landed at Panama from *Panther*.

September 24th: 1873, Landing in Panama; 1906, Battalion under Catlin landed at Cienfuegos, Cuba; 1917, Fifth Marines leave Gondreccourt Training Area, France; 1918, Brigadier General Eli K. Cole arrives in France.

September 25th: 1915, Marines fight Cacos near Haut du Cap, Haiti; 1917, Fifth Marines arrive in Bourmont Training Area, France; 1918, 13th Marines arrive in France.

September 26th: 1915, Fighting at Petite Riviere, Haiti; 1917, Brigadier General John A. Lejeune relieved as Assistant Commandant by Brigadier General Charles G. Long.

September 27th: 1859, Insurrection in Panama; 1860, *St. Mary's* landed Marines in Panama; 1912, Regiment under Colonel Moses sailed on *Prairie* from Philadelphia and returned December 1st after visiting Dominican waters.

September 28th: 1900, Marines withdrawn from Peking, after Boxer War.

September 29th: 1918, Eleventh Marines sailed for France.

September 30th: 1906, First Expeditionary Regiment (Barnett) landed at Havana, Cuba; 1918, Detachment of Marines arrived at Cardiff, Wales.

October 1st: 1864, *Wabash* saved by Marines; 1906, 97 officers, 2795 Marines under Waller in Cuba as part of Army of Cuban Pacification; 1914, *Recruiters' Bulletin* started; 1918, Battle of Blanc Mont Ridge commenced; 1918, Induction started in Marine Corps.

October 2nd: 1898, Severe storm at Port Royal, S. C., Marines commended.

October 4th: 1912, Capture of Coyotepe and the Barranca, and skirmish at Chichigalpa, Nicaragua.

October 5th: 1912, Leon, Nicaragua, captured by Marines under Long; 1917, "Office of the Chief Paymaster, U. S. Marines," established at Paris, France; 1918, Squadron D of Day Wing, Northern Bombing Group, arrived at Le Fresne, France.

October 6th: 1858, Marines and Bluejackets under Lieutenant Ramsey landed at Waya, Fiji Islands, to avenge murder of two Americans; 1918, Brigadier General Doyen died at Quantico, Va.; 1918, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler assumed command of Pontanezen Camp, Brest, France.

October 8th: 1899, Battle of Novaleta, Philippine Islands.

October 9th: 1818, Captain John Heath of the Marines and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry fought duel on the site of Hamilton-Burr duel, near Weehauken.

October 11th: 1776, Battle of Lake Champlain began.

October 12th: 1812, British brigs *Detroit* and *Caledonia* cut out at Fort Erie; 1892, Columbian Exposition Parade in New York

City; 1898, Marine Guard of Honor to President at Omaha Exposition; 1920, Fire at Santiago, Dominican Republic.

October 13th: 1918, Headquarters, 11th Marines arrives at Brest, France.

October 14th: 1802, Captain McKnight of the Marines, a brother-in-law of Stephen Decatur, killed in a duel by Lieutenant R. H. L. Lawson.

October 16th: 1846, Expedition up Tabasco river, Mexico.

October 17th: 1859, Marines capture John Brown; 1911, Company of Marines sailed on *Abarenda* to reinforce Major Russell's Battalion at Peking, China.

October 18th: 1812, *Wasp* defeats *Frolic*, two Marines wounded; 1917, *DeKalb* carrying Catlin and Headquarters, Sixth Marines, sailed from New York.

October 19th: 1892, Battalion under Major Huntington participated at opening of Columbian Exposition, Chicago, September 19th-21st.

October 20th: 1901, Waller's Samar Battalion organized at Cavite, P. I.; 1918, Fourth Brigade Marines attached to Ninth French Army Corps and marched to vicinity of Leffincourt, rejoining Second Division on October 23rd.

October 21st: 1920, Marine Gunner John J. Andrews broke World's Record, 33 straight bulls' eyes at 1000 yards.

October 22nd: 1776, Isaac Craig appointed Captain Marines; 1777, British attack Fort Mifflin.

October 23rd: 1917, Fourth Brigade of Marines organized in France.

October 24th: 1814, Commodore Daniel T. Patterson arrived at New Orleans after defeating Baratarian pirates under Jean Lafitte, many Marines present; 1901, Waller's Battalion arrives in Samar; 1902, Marines under Captain Dion Williams seized arms from insurrectos in Panama; 1915, Fort Dipitie, Haiti, captured; 1916, Captain William W. Low and Sergeant Frank L. Atwood killed in action at Duarte, Santo Domingo.

October 25th: 1812, *United States* captured *Macedonian*; 1911, Bannon's Battalion sailed on *Rainbow* from Olongapo, P. I., for Shanghai, China.

October 26th: 1917, Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen assumed command of Second Division as its first Commanding General at Bourmont, France.

October 27th: 1898, Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, Marines parade; 1919, Battalion of Marines rendered honors to King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium in Washington, D. C.

October 28th: 1915, Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C., turned over to Marine Corps for Recruit Depot.

October 29th: 1870, *Saginaw* wrecked on Ocean Island, Pacific Ocean.

October 30th: 1915, Recruit Depot moved from Norfolk, Va., to Port Royal, S. C.

October 31st: 1803, *Philadelphia* captured by Tripolitans, Marine Guard commanded by Lieutenant William S. Osborn; 1917, Catlin and Sixth Marines Headquarters arrive at St. Nazaire, France.

November 1st: 1861, Transport *Governor*, carrying Reynold's Battalion of Marines, sunk off Hatteras; 1918, Marines "jump off" in Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

November 3rd: 1841, Scout through the Everglades, Florida; 1856, Marines at Canton, China, fired on by Chinese; 1905, Marine Guard under Broach at Seoul, Korea, relieved.

November 4th: 1903, Marines landed at Panama from *Nashville*.

November 5th: 1777, Second attack of Fort Mifflin began, fort evacuated on 15th; 1901, Waller's Marines fight in Samar; 1906, Marines under Lejeune land at Panama from *Dixie*; 1915, Fort Capois, Haiti, captured.

November 6th: 1903, Republic of Panama recognized by the United States.

November 7th: 1861, Forts Beauregard and Walker on Bay Point and Hilton Head, S. C., captured.

November 8th: 1822, Boats of *Alligator* attacked 300 pirates and two vessels near Matanzas, Cuba, Lieutenant Commander Allen killed and two men killed, three wounded. Dale reported "Coolness and bravery" of Captain W. H. Freeman of Marines "excited the admiration of all;" 1861, Fleet attacked Bay Point and Hilton Head; 1861, "Trent" Affair; 1901, Fight at Iba, Samar, P. I.

November 9th: 1864, Pirates on *Salvador* captured; 1872, Great

fire in Boston; 1906, President Roosevelt embarked on *Louisiana*, arrived Colon, Panama, November 14th, one Lieutenant of Marines and six Marines acted as guard; 1917, Bundy relieved Doyen in command of Second Division; 1918, Ninth Separate Battalion and Fifth Brigade Machine Gun Battalion under McClellan arrived at Brest, France.

November 10th: 1775, Birthday of Marine Corps, Continental Congress passed resolution authorizing two battalions of Marines; 1917, Pershing commended Marines in letter; 1918, Meuse River crossed by Marines.

November 11th: 1847, Matzalan, Mexico, captured; 1918, Armistice; 1920, Battalion of Marines act as Guard of Honor to Prince of Wales on arrival in Washington, D. C.

November 12th: 1824, "Foxardo Affair," Porto Rico—Marines and Bluejackets land; 1908, Marines withdrawn from *California, Idaho, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Tennessee, Connecticut* and *Maine* in accordance with Executive Orders. (Returned very soon after.)

November 13th: 1776, *Alfred* and *Providence* captured two British vessels; 1901, Expedition to the Sohoton, Samar, P. I., on 13th and 14th.

November 14th: 1846, Tampico, Mexico, surrendered.

November 17th: 1901, Battle of the Overhanging Cliffs in the Sohoton, Samar, P. I.; 1904, Captain L. McC. Little with Marines proceeded to Ancon, Panama, to protect American citizens when Heurtas fomented insurrection against Panama government; 1915, Fort Riviere, Haiti, captured; 1918, march to Rhine started.

November 19th: 1847, Mexicans defeated by Marines under Lieutenant Heywood at San José.

November 20th: 1856, First fort of Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, captured; 1901, Marines and Bluejackets land from *Iowa* at Panama, also at Colon from *Machias*.

November 21st: 1856, Barrier Forts; 1918, Surrender of German High Seas Fleet off Firth of Forth.

November 22nd: 1856, Second, Third and Fourth Forts of Barrier Forts near Canton, China, captured.

November 23rd: 1914, Vera Cruz evacuated; 1915, magazine fire at Port-au-Prince.

November 24th: 1917, Division Nine of Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Rodman, sailed for Scapa Flow, Europe.

November 25th: 1918, German frontier reached by Marine Brigade.

November 26th: 1899, Marines of *Oregon*, assisted by *Callao* and *Samar*, captured Vignán, Philippine Islands.

November 28th: 1775, Samuel Nicholas commissioned Captain of Marines by Continental Congress; 1775, Marines provided for in Rules for Government of Navy adopted by Congress, including membership on courts-martial; 1812, Marines and Bluejackets from *John Adams* attack Fort at Red House, Canada.

November 29th: 1800, *Essex* (Preble) arrived in New York after voyage to Batavia and East Indies; 1916, Engagement with Dominicans at San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic, *fortaleza* captured.

November 30th: 1782, "Battle of the Barges," relatively the bloodiest battle of Revolution, near the Tangier Islands in the Chesapeake—*Maryland* and *Virginia* barges fought fleet of British barges; 1864, Battle of Boyd's Neck.

ESPRIT DE CORPS

HONORABLE MENTION PRIZE ESSAY

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT SIDNEY J. HANDSLEY, U.S.M.C.*

FOREWORD

TO the judges, who, "in addition to other duties," may pass upon this, my maiden effort as an essayist, greetings.

To those of you that may become somnolent while endeavoring to arrive at my meaning, I grant absolution.

For this I have precedent.

At Philadelphia in 1912 our Major General Commandant, then Colonel, John A. Lejeune, addressed the officers of the Advanced Base School on the subject of "Infantry in War."

I was not present at the lecture but happening in the room on a matter of duty, I overheard the lecturer's opening remarks.

"Gentlemen: Should any of you fall asleep during the progress of my remarks, I will see that absolution is granted you by your Commanding Officer."

"Art little? Do thy little well,
And for your comfort know,
Great men can do their greatest effort,
No better than just so."

"A spirit of common devotedness," so says Webster. But we of the Corps have, or should have, our own definition: "A spirit of common devotedness, to an ideal founded on tradition."

On more than one occasion the writer has heard a Marine remark, "Well, I never saw anything yet they gave us to do, we could not do." A simple remark perhaps, and at first glance would seem to have the earmarks of egotism. A remark that would, in nine cases out of ten, pass unnoticed. If we pause, however, it will be noticed that the speaker used the pronoun "we." It was not himself or the particular unit of which he was a member that he had in mind, it was "we," the Corps. It was the spirit of tradition that

* Lieutenant Handsley died at Santo Domingo City on August 25, 1921 at 10.30 A.M.

prompted the utterance, the spirit which is the foundation of "Esprit De Corps."

How then are we, who know, to inculcate our new members with the wonderful tradition of his organization, and thus lead up to the desired end? From the time he commences his preliminary training, as a recruit, and until he finally leaves us, the history and achievements of our organization should be constantly before him. The devotion and bravery of individuals should be stressed and held up as worthy examples to follow.

"But how can I get the man interested?" Someone will ask: "Are you sure that you used the right method in trying to arouse the man's interest, or did you use the same method with all?"

First and foremost, if one desires another to put faith in what is told him, it is necessary to establish a bond of mutual confidence.

During my service in the Corps I have heard men who had committed some minor infraction of discipline remark, "I'd sooner go in the brig than have the old man lecture me for this." Such men knew that the officer they would be brought before was so just and impartial, and farsighted, that it would be impossible to use subterfuge. He had impressed his personality upon his men so thoroughly that they knew he would present their errors to them in such simple straightforward language, and in such a manner as would make them feel ashamed. Far fetched, perhaps, but it is an example of confidence in higher authority.

Confidence, where if the men were in the wrong, and the case demanded it, punishment would follow. Confidence, where if there was a doubt they would get the benefit of it. A man of forbearance, who would not praise, pity, condemn, judge or criticize men, until he knew, of them.

A leader, others will follow willingly, and one might say, blindly. They know he knows them; knows their weaknesses; knows their good points. Their confidence in him is absolute.

It would appear then, that before we can inculcate our creed into the mind of our new member, we must gain his confidence.

How are we to gain such confidence? It means that those who are to instill confidence must be students of psychology. This does not mean that one must undergo an elaborate or intensive course in the science; the post is your school, and the subjects many.

Observation, when going about the day's work, of the various temperaments we are thrown in contact with, and the actions of men

under various conditions, are the points to be studied. "Get under their skin."

All of us, at some time or the other, have said of some individual, "That's just the kind of fellow that will make out all right." We have, unconsciously perhaps, taken a lesson in psychology, have been studying the man's capability and temperament, and have classified him. What could be the reason for such a remark otherwise? With constant observation we should before long be able to classify men by their temperaments and decide on the method to be used, to gain the desired end.

Let us take an example. Private A, owing perhaps to the nature of his work and his associates prior to entering the Corps, unless spoken to more or less brusquely, would probably think, in common parlance, "Wonder what he's trying to put over," if spoken to otherwise; whereas, Private B, whose early environment and associates were directly opposite to those of Private A, would have his feelings hurt if approached in a similar manner; a contingency to be carefully guarded against as sensitive natures once cowed are slow of reaction.

It is obvious then that if we wish to gain the confidence of subjects whose temperaments are diametrically opposed, a different method must be applied to fit each case. Have you ever noticed when listening to a pipe organ being played, how each time a certain note is reached something throbs within you? This note is called a fundamental, and being attuned to one's nerve centre, sets up vibration. Would it not be possible then for one to find the fundamental of another's temperament? Something that both ourselves and the subject are in accord with. It would be possible, it is thought, if something is found that is of common interest to both, we could make our subject see as we see.

Confidence then must be the first thing to be obtained before we can instill belief.

Presuming then that we have obtained the desired confidence, let us turn to some methods we can use to arouse interest in our traditions and ideals.

Short pithy heart to heart talks to small groups by those who have participated in expeditions and engagements in which the Corps has taken part. If practicable, illustrate with lantern slides or sketches.

Organize committees or debating clubs composed of earnest, young, noncommissioned officers and privates, balanced with a leaven-

ing of older men and with an officer at the head. These committees should disseminate knowledge of past history and later day happenings which are intimately connected with the Corps. To be able to furnish such history they should be supplied with all available data and kept up to date on present activities and interesting happenings. They should be prepared to furnish information regarding the Corps to all who ask. Meeting once or twice a month, questions could be brought up for discussion or debate. They should be open to all suggestions, from any source, concerning the welfare of the command, such suggestions being carefully considered by the committee and then referred to the head of the committee, and if deemed progressive, laid before the post commander.

A museum, or hall, at each of our Recruit Depots in which can be assembled war, and other trophies, small arms of various periods, flags, etc. Photographs, and prints of individuals and events. Reproductions of the uniforms of various periods suitably mounted.

New men should be taken in small parties through this hall and each individual or object pointed out, and a short descriptive talk given by an instructor. A large board, picked out in the colors of the Corps showing the various expeditions, etc., participated in by the Corps since its inception. A roll of honor, maps and charts showing the various countries in which Marines are serving, short descriptive talks being given of the people, their habits, climate, currency, etc. Tell them why the Marines are there. Explain to them why Marines in times of peace are allowed to land on foreign soil, and not the Army. Have on the walls various sayings that have become by-words of the Corps. Tell them of the occasion when it was first uttered, etc. "The Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." When was this first said?

Post Exchanges and Libraries, or any building where assemblies of any kind occur, should have pictures depicting various events of the Corps with appropriate legends.

The bulletin board could be made to play its part. Copies of letters of commendation, especially those of enlisted men, might be sent to all posts of the Corps and published on the board. Such letters could be made the subject of discussion at the meetings of the committee or debating club.

The *Marine's Hymn* offers a fertile field for explanation. How many men when they hear the hymn played or sung can visualize its meaning? To the new man especially it is nothing more than

an harmonious jingle, and unless the meaning of it is explained to him will remain so. Tell him what the Halls of Montezuma were. How the Marines got there. What they did there. And how a tradition they lived up to, prompted them to do what they did "To the shores of Tripoli." You will have given him food for thought on the next occasion he hears it and he will sing as it should be sung, with a quickened pulse.

Then take *Our Emblem*. Tell him how it came into being. The meaning of it, in fact, the why and the wherefore.

Then turn to *Our Motto* and tell him not only the literal meaning of the words, but the hidden meaning. Tell him why we are privileged to wear such a proud legend on our colors. Tell him of the thousands that have lived and loved, and how they died for the Corps and its ideals "*Semper Fidelis*." Tell him how they, in years gone by were standing where he is now, at the threshold of the future. Impress upon him his own importance in the scheme of things. Liken the Corps to a huge machine, which unless its smallest cog is as finely adjusted as the largest wheel, it will not function smoothly.

Reveal by teaching the hidden meaning of things. The meaning which, too often, he only learns by chance.

An "Enquire within for everything" committee with a slogan "What we do Today will shape our Tomorrows" would, it is believed, not only have a local, but a far-reaching effect. It would be a court of resort for men with little questions the answers to which are not in any book. Things that effect the individual personally. A place where he could "Bat 'em out." For example: Private Z has an idea that when he finishes his recruit training he would like to go aboard ship. The questions in his mind seem so simple that, fearful of rebuff, he does not care to enquire of the older men. He wants to know how much tobacco a man needs to take with him when he goes aboard. What he should take, and what he should not take of his personal effects, such as trinkets, etc. Here is an opportunity for a committee man, who has been to sea, to furnish information, also an opportunity to tell his experience of ship life. Private X feels a desire for foreign duty; for the same reason that prompted Private Z, he does not ask. Let some one of the committee take him in hand and furnish the desired information, perhaps duty at the station that which X would like to serve is not so congenial as at others. Don't hide facts, but point out that serving

under all sorts of conditions is what gained us our motto, also, that while both are praiseworthy, duty performed under trying conditions is rated somewhat higher than similar duty amid more congenial surroundings.

These things may seem trivial. But might it not be that, by solving their simple personal problems for these men, we have stumbled on the one thing needed to clinch their confidence?

Try and remove that utter sense of loneliness, "alone in a crowd."

Above all let us counsel patience. No matter what the question, answer it. Answer it in language that Private A will understand, Private B will, anyway. When the young Marine starts seeking knowledge of his Corps, the seed of "Esprit De Corps" is germinating. Don't ridicule or pity ignorance. You have the means to negative such a state. Share your knowledge.

Patience, a knowledge of men, fair-mindedness, just-dealing interest in their welfare, approachability; a willingness to listen to troubles and to give advice. Let us cultivate these and we will soon solve our problem. Such attributes do not mar, but add to dignity.

Let us older men then unlock our mental bookcase and take out that precious volume, which is bound in years and titled *My Experience*. Turn to Chapter (1) with its caption *Difficulties*.

Let us look at the footnotes and find how we solved our problems and then pass the solutions along to the new and younger members.

There is no experience, if rightly viewed, and rightly used that does not bring a store of good, both to us and others.

Coöperation and mutual service is what makes life truly human, and resolute action based on these would do much to remove the present cloudiness. The oil may be that, if intelligently applied to all its bearings, would cause our wonderful and intricate machine to function perfectly. Such coöperation and service are in no way related to mushy, sentimental, and weak-kneed ethics.

It was Abraham Lincoln who gave us a wonderful summary: "After all the one meaning of life, is to be kind."

One other thing. A man just starting out should be taught to look up, not with fear to those in authority, but with the respect that one should give to seniors with greater knowledge and who at all times are willing to act as guides and counsellors, regardless of whether the question involved is personal or otherwise.

Fear causes lack of faith and a consequent lack of confidence. If a man's heart is in the right place we can trust him. He is honest, clean, reliable. Personally we cannot trust a man who is forced into any line of action, or thought, by fear. The sore is there, and though not revealed will burst forth into corruption at any time.

The shadow of something unknown and intangible constantly hovering above one will paralyze all his finer sensibilities. Fear is such an expensive guest that we cannot afford to entertain him.

An Eastern Pilgrim, traveling along the road, one day met the Plague. "Where are you going?" asked the Pilgrim. "I am going to Bagdad to kill 5000 persons," replied the Plague. A few days after, the Pilgrim met the Plague returning and said to him, "You told me you were going to kill 5000 persons, whereas you killed 50,000." "No," replied the Plague, "I only killed 5000, the remainder died of fright."

Let us then who know and love the Corps and what it stands for, dust off our *Motto*, furbish up *Our Emblem*, get out *Our Hymn*, open the book *My Experience*, at Chapter (1), and armed with these, let each constitute himself a committee of one to promote a never-ending drive for the enthusiasm of the younger generation in our aims, ideals and *Tradition*.

Let us have a sense of absolute faith in each other so deeply instilled in the hearts of all, both by example and precept, from the highest to the last joined, that when our men start out to duty they will have confidence, not only in their neighbor, but a feeling, that no matter how far flung their outpost may be, their welfare is always at the hearts of those in authority, and that their interests are jealously guarded by them.

Before long, with men continually going forth imbued with our creed, the Corps will become an immense brotherhood whose password is *Tradition*, and with members throughout the world. An invincible brotherhood, with faith and confidence in each other, inspired by tradition, and determined at all costs to add to such tradition.

Thus, when once again our Corps has accomplished the seemingly impossible, and we are asked "What *is it* that prompts them"? We can point to our motto and say, *that*, and a spirit of common devotedness to an ideal founded on tradition. Tradition that was brought

into being by the self-sacrifice and devotion of both the quick, and those who have gone to that bourn from which no traveler returns: "*Esprit de Corps.*"

An optimistic policy that has for its foundation, coöperation and mutual service, if rightly understood, will not teach that life in the Corps is one long even holiday, no burdens to be shared, no problems to be solved, and that there will be no tired bodies to welcome the rest of night. But it can teach us to look for the best there is in everything, and always expect to find it.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

MAY 1st.—Out of 1894 officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who fired the Army course for qualification during April, 351 qualified as expert riflemen, 382 as sharpshooters, 864 as marksmen, a total of 1597, or eighty-four per cent.

The West Indies Division Rifle and Pistol Competition was held on the rifle range at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on April 29th and 30th, and was participated in by officers and men from Santo Domingo, Haiti, Virgin Islands and Cuba. Sergeant James C. Stafford won rifle match with score of 638, while Second Lieutenant Fred Leuders, with 138, lead pistol shots.

The Offices of the Major General Commandant and Adjutant and Inspector adopted, and placed in use, the *Ellsdran* file system.

May 3rd.—Marine Band played at Garden Party, White House.

May 7th.—Senator Sheppard, of Texas, introduced resolution to open up Chamberlain case.

May 9th.—Three Haitian delegates (H. Pauléus Sannon, Sténio Vincente, Perceval Thoby) who visited Washington with the purpose of presenting memorials to President Harding, the State Department, and Congress demanding the withdrawal of the United States Military Forces from the Republic of Haiti, issued a copy of the memorial on May 8, 1921, in which were repeated such charges against our military forces as caused an investigation to be made by the Navy Department through the medium of the Mayo court of inquiry last fall. On May 9, 1921, Secretary of the Navy Denby stated that the Navy Department welcomed any investigation that Congress might care to make of conditions in that republic. "It is the same old rot," Secretary Denby is quoted as saying, "and I am sick of having this thing recur, be disproved and recur again. The Marine Corps did a splendid work there as humanely as it was possible to do it, and the Naval Establishment has functioned in Haiti in a manner seldom equalled by military occupation anywhere." When he visited Haiti recently on a tour of inspection he saw evidence on every hand. Mr. Denby said, to convince him that the continued presence of American Marines on the island was desirable.

May 10th.—The test of ammunition was held on the rifle range at Quantico, Va., May 10 to 14, 1921. This test was conducted for

the purpose of selecting the ammunition to be used in the National Matches of this year, and for the selection of ammunition to be used in the Palma Match, in the event that this match is shot. For the National Matches, only Frankford Arsenal ammunition was tested. Three kinds of ammunition were entered, of which a 170-gr. Cupro Nickel bullet, tinned, to prevent metal fouling, was selected, this ammunition having given very excellent results. In the selection of ammunition for the Palma Match, the following competitors entered one or more kinds of ammunition: Frankford Arsenal, Remington—U.M.C., Peters Cartridge Co., U. S. Cartridge Co., Western Cartridge Co. The test was won by Remington.

May 11th.—Marine Detachment for U. S. S. *Maryland*, organized at Philadelphia under Captain Anderson C. Dearing.

Chambray shirt and field scarf of same material abolished and field scarf of same material as flannel shirt readopted.

May 12th.—Marine Detachment for U. S. S. *California*, organized at the Sea School Detachment Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., under Captain Franklin T. Steele.

May 14th.—The Post Team at Quantico won a victory over the U. S. Naval Academy team, 2720 to 2670 points. The midshipmen made the higher score at 200 yards slow fire, putting up a score of 500 points against 498 by the Marines. The Marine riflemen then gained the lead and added fifty points to their score at rapid fire 200 yards, rapid fire 300 yards, and slow fire 600 yards. Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs set the high total, 235, and Midshipman Pratt was a close second with 231 points.

Major William C. Wise, Jr., ordered to U. S. S. *Huron* as Asiatic Fleet Marine Officer.

May 16th.—Southeastern Division Rifle and Pistol Matches fired at Parris Island, S. C., May 16th–18th. Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas (1565) won pistol, followed by First Sergeant Lewis A. Hohn (1477). Quartermaster Sergeant William B. McNew (643) lead the rifle shots.

Major Maurice E. Shearer ordered to relieve Major Randolph Coyle as Marine Corps representative in Sixth (Morale) Division, Bureau of Navigation. Major Coyle goes to Annapolis as commanding officer.

The Western Division Rifle and Pistol Competition was held at Mare Island, Cal., on May 16th–18th. Private Raymond O. Coulter (627), Capt. Wesley M. Walker (624) and Sergeant Homer Jarvis

(614) lead the rifle shots, while Gunnery Sergeant Theodore A. Ticken won the pistol competition.

May 18th.—The Eastern Division Rifle and Pistol Competition shot at Quantico, Va., on May 17th-19th. Private Sigmund A. Moraski of the Rifle Range Detachment M. B., Quantico, won rifle competition with a score of 634, First Lieutenant Wm. J. Whaling lead pistol shots with 1512, followed by Captain James T. Moore with score of 1402 and Drummer Edward W. Dembowski with 1391.

May 19th.—Members of the Senate and House of Representatives were guests of Secretary of the Navy Denby on a trip to Quantico. President Harding placed the U. S. S. *Mayflower* at the disposal of the Secretary and that vessel left the Washington Navy Yard at 8.00 A.M. Dinner and supper were provided at Quantico and the *Mayflower* returned to Washington about midnight the same day. The House Committee on Naval Affairs coöperated in making the arrangements for the trip and Chairman Butler was the recipient of compliments for the excellent work done at Quantico under his son, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Commanding General of the post.

Colonel (Brigadier General during World War) Cyrus S. Radford decorated by Cuba with First Class Military Merit Medal on account of valuable and disinterested service to the Cuban Army.

The Chinese Government at Shanghai publishes its protest to Great Britain over a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which expires in July, and requests participation in the conferences for revision of the agreement, so far as it concerns China.

May 20th.—General Order No. 46 (Navy Department) provides that "The Navy Department will maintain no censorship on discussions or articles on professional subjects by persons belonging to the Navy," etc.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas inaugurated as President of Cuba.

May 23rd.—Colonel Porter designated as Aide to Secretary Denby. The selection of Colonel Porter was based on his intimate knowledge of the Marine Corps. He accompanied Secretary Denby on his recent trip to Haiti, Santo Domingo, Southern Drill Grounds, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Egyptian Nationalist riots at Alexandria resulted in 37 deaths and 151 other casualties; troops and police quieted the disturbance. This is of interest to Marines in view of the landing of Marines,

under Captain Cochrane, Lieutenants Denny and Waller, at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882, to assist in repressing disorder, preventing incendiarism, etc.

May 24th.—Secretary of the Navy Denby announces the appointment of Rear Admiral Samuel Sherburne Robison as Military Governor of Santo Domingo to relieve Admiral Thomas Snowden; withdrawal is announced to take effect as soon as practicable.

May 26th.—Proclamation issued by Brigade Commander Haiti, prohibiting articles or speeches that breed revolution against Haitian government, etc., offenders to be brought to trial before a military tribunal. This proclamation received the approval of the President of Haiti, May 26, 1921, and was promulgated to the public of Haiti, on May 27, 1921. On June 13, 1921, the Secretary of the Navy released for publication the proclamation to the press of the United States.

In the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol competition at Quantico, May 25th-26th, the gold medal winners were as follows: Rifle—Corporal James R. Tucker (647) and Sergeant Raymond D. Luyster, (647); pistol: Gunnery Sergeant H. M. Bailey (1478), gold. In this pistol match Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas and First Lieutenant William J. Whaling scored 1541 and 1490, respectively, but were not entitled to medals as they are distinguished marksmen.

The Lauchheimer trophy match, which was completed May 26th, was won by Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, scoring 626 with rifle, 1541 with pistol, which gives him the honor of being the individual shooting champion of the Marine Corps for the year 1921. First Lieutenant Wm. J. Whaling was second and Gunnery Sergeant Theodore A. Ticken third, the contestants being awarded gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively.

Captain J. T. Moore, Hingham, Massachusetts, won the Eastern Division Pistol Match at Quantico (1402), with Drummer E. W. Dembrowski, Rifle Range Detachment, Quantico, Va. (1391) runner up. First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling, distinguished pistol shot, made a score of 1512 out of a possible 1680.

May 27th.—The Elliott Trophy Match, fired at Quantico, was won by the Parris Island team of Marines with a score of 1582. The Annapolis team was second with 1561, Washington Navy Yard third with 1558. Each man fired the Army qualification course, and two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 1000 yards. The San

Diego Trophy Match, shot at Mare Island, Cal., May 18th-19th, was won by the Marine Barracks team from San Diego, scoring 1475 points, Mare Island was second with 1458, Puget Sound third with 1443, and Pearl Harbor fourth with 1438.

Major General Commandant Lejeune witnessed the competition for the Elliott Trophy and in the evening presented medals to winners of divisional rifle and pistol competitions, the Elliott Trophy, and the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol matches.

The Secretary of the Navy accompanied by his aide, Colonel David D. Porter, left Washington at 3.15 P.M. and arrived at Parris Island, S. C., at 10.30 A.M., May 28th.

May 29th.—A giant Army Curtiss "Eagle" ambulance airship plunged to earth, killing seven passengers, near Colonial Beach, Va., during heavy storm. Major Thomas C. Turner, U.S.M.C., and Second Lieutenant Lawson H. M. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., were in the air in a VE-7 airplane at this time, but fortunately escaped accident during the terrific blow.

Brigadier General Horace Porter, last survivor of General Grant's Staff, ex-Ambassador to France, died at age of eighty-four. In view of the fact that General Porter was a descendant of Captain Andrew Porter, of the Marines, who commanded a company in the battalion of Marines under Major Samuel Nicholas, that fought under George Washington at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, the death of General Porter is noted in this column.

A submarine chaser attached to the First Provisional Brigade broke down at Aux Cayes, en route to Santo Domingo City, and it became necessary to take a motor part weighing over ninety pounds to that place. On account of the rainy season the roads were impossible, and there being no landing field the package was finally delivered by a DH4B plane piloted by First Lieutenant Kenneth B. Collings with Gunnery Sergeant Guy B. Smith as observer.

May 30th.—Marine Band played at Arlington National Cemetery. Secretary of Navy Denby delivered Memorial Day address at Parris Island, S. C. His aide, Colonel Porter, was present.

May 31st.—Secretary Denby and Colonel Porter left Parris Island, S. C., at 1.35 P.M. and arrived at Washington at 8.40 A.M.,

June 1st.—Graduating exercises for the Class 1921, Army General Staff College, were held on June 1, 1921, in the College Building at Washington Barracks. The Marine Corps graduates were Colonel George C. Thorpe and Lieutenant Colonel Julius S. Turrill.

Senate by vote of fifty-four to seventeen passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying \$494,000,000. (See other pages for this Act.)

June 3rd.—Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison assumed command as Military Governor of Santo Domingo, relieving Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden.

June 4th.—At Leipsic, the German submarine commander who sank the British hospital ship *Dover Castle* is acquitted because, though he admits the act, he pleaded obedience to orders. This is not a safe legal precedent for American Marines to follow; illegal orders do not have to be obeyed.

June 6th.—A three days' reunion of former members of the Second Division who fought in France was held at Headquarters of the Second Division, Camp Travis, Texas, beginning June 6, 1921.

Third Anniversary of Battle of Belleau Wood celebrated at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

The Office of the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building requested permission to install the *Ellsdran* file system—replacing the decimal system.

June 9th.—Second Lieutenant Walter Vernon Brown, U.S.M.C., was instantly killed and Sergeant Alvin R. Bugbee was seriously injured, when a Marine Corps airplane fell 500 feet into the Potomac River, one mile from the dock at Colonial Beach, Va. The plane, which was piloted by Lieutenant Brown, was flying at an altitude of 500 feet, enveloped in a thin fog at 8.32 A.M. The fog clouds became more dense, and Brown attempted to guide the plane out of the haze by turning to the right. The machine stalled and went into a tail spin, falling into shallow water, where it stuck in the mud. When a submarine chaser from Dahlgren naval station, about five miles from Colonial Beach, arrived at the scene of the crash, Sergeant Bugbee, although severely hurt about the head, was diving for the body of Lieutenant Brown. Taken aboard the relief boat, Bugbee fainted and remained unconscious for several hours. He was taken to the hospital at Quantico. Brown's body, imbedded in the soft mud, was recovered. The plane manned by Brown and Bugbee was one of a squadron of five that left Quantico on the morning of the 9th for a flight to the mouth of the Potomac. When the squadron ran into the fog the planes separated, four of them returning without mishap. Lieutenant Brown played football at the University of Wisconsin and at Washington State University before entering the Corps in 1917. He was quarterback of the Mare Island

team which captured the championship of the West that year, and last season, as a member of the Quantico team, was responsible for a tie game against the Navy at Annapolis. He played second base on the Quantico nine.

June 11th.—Radio received from Brigade Commander in Haiti, announcing that Harris Lipschitz, a naturalized American citizen, had been murdered at Morne des Oranges, near St. Louis, about 5.00 P.M., June 7th. A special board of investigation was convened and found that he was murdered by Haitians in revenge. Every effort will be made to bring the murderers of Lipschitz to justice.

June 14th.—Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U.S.N., Military Governor of Santo Domingo, published a proclamation throughout the Dominican Republic, announcing the hope of the United States Government that it could withdraw American military control from Santo Domingo within eight months.

The American Legion Executive Committee at Indianapolis elects John G. Emery, of Grand Rapids, Mich., as its new commander.

June 18th.—Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Marine Corps Association, Belleau Wood Day was celebrated in Boston by a military and civic parade and a pageant and athletic games in the Harvard Stadium. The parade was in six divisions, Colonel George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., Commanding Officer of the Boston Marine Barracks, being the Chief Marshal. Service units included detachments of Regular soldiers, a battalion from the U.S.S. *Utah*, bands from Camp Devens, U.S.S. *Utah*, Coast Defenses of Boston and the Boston Navy Yard. The Massachusetts National Guard was represented by the 1st Squadron, Cavalry, and the Field Artillery. The U. S. Marine Corps had three floats in the parade, one representing a Marine being judged by Neptune, another showing rifle practice, and a third bearing a replica nine feet high of the statue of a Marine in overseas uniform entitled "Crusading for the Right." The proceeds of the games and the pageant are to be devoted to a fund for the erection of a U. S. Marine Corps memorial club house in Boston. Colonel Van Orden designed an unusually attractive program for the celebration, the illustrations being from engravers' cuts furnished by the Recruiting Bureau, while a description of the various countries where Marines are serving and which appeared in the program was compiled by Major Edwin N. McClellan, historical officer of the Marine Corps.

The *Builder*, published at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Penna., issued first number.

June 20th.—Henderson left Washington, D. C., to witness destruction of ex-German submarine U-117 by aircraft and destruction of U-140, U-111, UB-48 by gunfire from destroyers. Major Thomas C. Turner and Captain Robert E. Williams were among the observers.

June 21st.—A group of Members of Congress were the guests of Brigadier General Butler on a visit to Quantico to witness the work on the new parade ground which Marines are making. A Navy Eagle boat was used on the arrival trip and the party returned to Washington in automobiles.

June 22nd.—General Lejeune, accompanied by Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd, his aide, visited Lexington, Va., and gave an address to the students of the Virginia Military Institute.

June 23rd.—Board on uniforms composed of Major General Wendell C. Neville, Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Brigadier General Logan Feland, Colonel Theodore P. Kane, Colonel Rufus H. Lane, Major Jesse F. Dyer, and Captain Lemuel C. Shepherd, Recorder, met and discussed overcoats, full-dress uniforms, evening dress uniforms, overseas caps, and Sam Browne belts.

The U.S.S. *Henderson* returned to Washington from observing destruction of ex-German submarines off the Chesapeake Capes.

June 24th.—Members of the Major Zane Post 344, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of San Jose, Cal., noting a report in a local paper on June 24th to the effect that in the case of a man charged with passing bad checks the court was to give him a chance to enlist in the U. S. Navy, passed resolutions of protest directed to the judge of the court, stating that such action brought discredit on all members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

June 25th.—Announcement made by Secretary of the Navy Denby that the Navy Department, in view of recent opinions of the Attorney General upon the various acts relative to "line of duty," had adopted a more liberal policy upon the term "line of duty" than has heretofore been given it.

The inquiry into the dismissal by sentence of general court-martial of former Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain, authorized by the Senate, which approved a resolution submitted by Senator Shepard, of Texas, was begun before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel James T. Buttrick ordered to *Wyoming* as Fleet Marine Officer of Pacific Fleet, relieving Major Harold F. Wirgman, who was ordered to Quantico.

June 26th.—Brigadier General William Weigel, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., and Colonel James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., represented their respective Services at the memorial service in honor of Frederick W. Galbraith, late national commander of the American Legion, in Trinity Church, New York City.

June 27th.—The U.S.S. *Henderson* sailed from Washington, D. C., for the Virginia Capes carrying observers to witness the search by aircraft for *Iowa*, under radio control, and bombing of that vessel with dummy bombs. Among the observers were Colonel George Van Orden, Majors Frederick A. Barker, William F. Bevan; Captains Oscar R. Cauldwell, Thomas J. Curtis; and Second Lieutenant Goodyear W. Kirkman, all of the Marine Corps. The *Iowa* was bombed on the 29th and the *Henderson* arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 30th.

Secretary of the Navy Denby signed the following letter on June 7, 1921:

From: The Secretary of the Navy.

To: The Major General Commandant.

Subject Badge to be worn by officers holding brevet commissions.

"The badge, with ribbon, submitted by the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps June 7, 1921, is, for the purpose stated, hereby prescribed as an article of uniform for the Marine Corps.

"EDWIN DENBY."

On June 27th, Major General Commandant Lejeune issued Marine Corps Orders No. 26 promulgating the above letter and ending with these two paragraphs:

(2) The Quartermaster's Department has been directed to have these medals manufactured, and they will be issued to the officers of the Corps entitled to receive same as soon as possible.

(3) The ribbon of this medal will be worn in the position immediately after that of the medal for the campaign in which the brevet was awarded.

June 28th.—On June 28th the U. S. State Department issued a supplementary explanation of the recent proclamation regarding the withdrawal of American military forces from the Dominican Repub-

lic. The explanation points out that the Dominican delegates to negotiate a treaty are to be selected by the Dominican Congress as soon as it is elected; and that the stipulation that all acts of the Military Government shall be ratified before withdrawal is essential to insure recognition of financial obligations by the new government. The validating stipulation does not mean, however, that the regulations of the Military Government shall be continued as the law of the republic.

June 29th.—The Bureau of the Budget was created under an Act of Congress approved June 10, 1921, and Charles E. Dawes, on appointment by the President of the United States, was made Director of the Budget. On June 29, 1921, in the Auditorium of the Interior Department, the President addressed members of the Executive branches of the Government and others interested in the Bureau of the Budget and introduced General Dawes. This meeting was the first of its kind ever held in the history of the country. The following named officials of the Marine Corps attended this meeting: Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, Major General W. C. Neville, Brigadier General Charles L. McCawley, Brigadier General George Richards, Colonel Rufus H. Lane, Major Bennet Puryear, Jr., and Captain L. L. Dye.

In his address to the officials assembled at the meeting of June 29th, President Harding stated that this administration is committed to economy and efficiency of government and that he expects every official under the Government to keep that in mind constantly and work toward that end. Everybody is expected to find ways by which greater economy and greater efficiency will be realized. General Dawes, the Director of the Budget, also spoke along the same lines and went more into detail regarding his plans for economy and business in government. The Budget system has several principal features, one of which is to institute what practically amounts to a system of constant inspections, either by obtaining reports direct from any individuals in the government service, without going through the heads of departments, or by receiving voluntary suggestions and recommendations to increase efficiency and reduce expenses from any one in the government service. The other function is to get estimates from the various departments and coördinate them; to ascertain just how much revenue there will be and advise the President and Cabinet how much can be expended during the ensuing fiscal year. Admiral Coontz has been appointed Budget Officer for the Navy Department.

On July 5th the Director of the Budget issued instructions for the preparation of revised budget for the fiscal year 1922 and on July 6, 1921, Admiral Coontz, Budget Officer of the Navy Department, promulgated these instructions to all bureaus and offices, etc., of the Navy Department. At the Quarterly conference held at Headquarters, July 1, 1921, the Major General Commandant stated that he wanted each and every officer of the Marine Corps to study the proposition of effecting economies and increasing efficiency constantly and carefully and pointed out that each person who has Government property in his possession should be held to a rigid accountability to the end that such property is not wasted, neglected, or improperly used. In other words, a rigid follow-up system will have to be adopted everywhere.

Unofficial reports of the fleet exercises with the old battleship *Iowa* off the Virginia Capes state that twenty planes, manned by Navy and Marine Corps aviators, dropped eighty bombs in fifty-seven separate attacks, making two hits. The Marine Corps was represented by five DH4B airplanes, piloted by Major Roy S. Geiger, also commanding the flight, Captain Francis P. Mulcahy, First Lieutenant Ford O. Rogers, Second Lieutenant Frank H. Fleer, and Second Lieutenant Lawson H. M. Sanderson. Each plane also carried a gunnery sergeant as an observer or bomber.

June 30th.—Brigadier General Charles G. Long detached from Dominican Republic to the United States. General Long will be relieved by General Harry Lee.

Plan of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association to rebuild the town of Belleau, near Belleau Woods, France, launched at a meeting held at Marine Barracks, Washington. Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, Ambassador Jusserand, Major General James G. Harbord, who commanded the Marine Brigade in the Battle of Belleau Wood and at present Assistant to General Pershing, Chief of Staff of the Army, Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, and Brigadier General Logan Feland made addresses.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton D. South, relieved as Fleet Marine Officer of Atlantic Fleet and ordered to command Portsmouth Prison.

The gold medal winners of the division competitions held in April and June are as follows: West Indies—Rifle: Sergeants James C. Stafford 638, and Edgar L. Rush 637; pistol: Second Lieutenant Fred Lueders 1381, and Private Dudley G. Fracker 1359. Eastern—Rifle: Private S. A. Moraski 634, Captain W. W. Ashurst 627, and

Corporal E. J. Miller 625; pistol: Captain James T. Moore 1402, and Drummer E. W. Dembowski 1391. Southeastern—Rifle: Quartermaster Sergeant W. B. McNew 643, and Sergeant J. W. Coppens 635; pistol: First Sergeant Lewis A. Hohn 1377. Western—Rifle: Sergeants Homer Jarvis 614, and Ralph W. Miller 607; pistol: Gunnery Sergeant T. A. Ticken 1451. Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, with 1565 points, and First Lieutenant William J. Whaling, with 1512, outstripped all competitors in the pistol matches, but being distinguished marksmen they were, of course, not entitled to medals.

Army Appropriation Act approved. Provides transportation for minors fraudulently enlisted and discharged upon request of a parent; changes system of settling clothing accounts in Army so that balance may be paid every six months under regulations issued by Secretary of War; heretofore there was only one settlement—at end of enlistment. This provision may be made applicable to Marine Corps by Secretary of the Navy promulgating adequate regulations, but it is not believed that such will be issued.

House of Representatives passes the compromise peace resolution ending war with Germany and Austria by a vote of 263 to 59.

After consideration of the appeal presented by the Garay Mission from Panama, Secretary Hughes has decided that the United States cannot recede from its position that the White award in the boundary dispute between that country and Costa Rica must be accepted. Senor Narciso Garay, Foreign Minister of Panama, who headed the mission, called at the State Department this afternoon and it is understood that he was then told of the decision. Senor Garay, in his presentation of Panama's objections to the White award, suggested that a league of American nations be formed and asked to mediate the dispute between Panama and Costa Rica. If this plan proved impracticable, it was suggested that the United States might bring pressure to bear upon Costa Rica to accept the Panama view. A third proposal made by Garay was that Panama and Costa Rica get together through the good offices of the United States and reach a new understanding. All these suggestions seemed not feasible, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes. The United States gave Panama two months to accept the White award. The time limit will expire July 2nd and it is expected that an announcement of acquiescence will be made soon. If no announcement is made acquiescence may be indicated by the appointment of a commission of engineers to co-

operate with a similar commission of Costa Rican engineers in delimitation of the boundary.

July 1st.—An order of the Major General Commandant, dated June 27th, reads in part as follows: "On and after July 1st next, no more men will be accepted for first enlistment and no more men will be reënlisted from the Army and Navy. Only ex-Marines will be reënlisted. This will continue in force until August 31st next, unless sooner revoked."

Navy Department Reorganization Board, of which Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson is President and Colonel Rufus H. Lane a member, convened in Washington. This board has orders to report by August 1st.

General John J. Pershing took over the office of Chief of Staff without ceremony, and Major General James G. Harbord also took up his duties as Executive Assistant. Among early callers to pay respects were Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., and members of his staff at Marine Corps Headquarters.

The peace resolution is passed by the Senate by a vote of 38 to 19.

Major Edwin N. McClellan relieves Major Edward W. Sturdevant as Secretary-Treasurer of the Marine Corps Association and as editor of the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

Captain Wm. W. Aiken, First Lieutenant John P. Adams, and First Lieutenant Oliver T. Francis graduated from Army Motor Transport School, Camp Holabird, Md.

Marking the close of a most successful and important term, the graduating exercises of the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., which began on June 29th by two demonstrations staged for the benefit of a large number of distinguished Army officers and citizens, ended on June 30th with appropriate ceremonies and the graduation of 584 officers of the Army. The graduates, made up of eighty-eight field officers, 120 company commanders and 376 basic officers, left the camp on July 1st. Major Arthur Racicot and Captain Hiram B. Mason were the Marine Corps graduates.

July 2nd.—The board on modification of Marine Corps uniforms, of which Major General W. C. Neville, U.S.M.C., is president, has tentatively adopted the old full dress, mess jacket, and an overseas cap. Modification of the officers' overcoat was not decided upon. Samples of the modified uniforms and the cap are being made up and the changes will not be finally approved until the samples have been

inspected. At its last meeting this board on uniforms recessed without deciding upon any recommendations, and will probably not meet again until Autumn.

President Harding signs the Porter Joint Congressional Resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria.

July 3rd.—Nicaragua requests the governments of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to remove obstacles which have prevented Nicaragua from becoming a member of the Central American Union.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, July 3rd.—The Federal Council of the Central American Republics, comprising representatives of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, has given out a communication from the Nicaraguan Foreign Office, in which Nicaragua urges that the signatories of the Compact concluded recently at San Jose, Costa Rica, take action toward a settlement of the obstacles which have prevented Nicaragua from becoming a member of the Union. Nicaragua proposes that the members of the union name conditions to form a basis for negotiations.

Nicaragua's step comes as a complete surprise, as that country flatly rejected the Central American Treaty and retired from the San Jose conferences. Nicaragua explained that she could not agree to Salvador's demand that Nicaragua abrogate the Bryan-Chamorro treaty with the United States, on the ground that the treaty violated the Constitution of the Central American Federation.

July 4th.—The *Cleveland* and *Sacramento* ordered to Tampico, Mexico.

July 5th.—The base-ball team representing Headquarters Marine Corps defeated the Commerce team by a score of ten to three, winning the first series in the Government League. The Marines got off to a bad start in the series, losing the first game to the Navy team, score one to nothing, and dropping the second game to Agriculture, score nine to six, but tightening up with better pitching and heavier batting, they tied the third game, with Navy Yard, score four to four, and then proceeded to win eight straight games, thereby winning the first series. The scores follow:

Marines, 0; Navy, 1.

Marines, 6; Agriculture, 9.

Marines, 4; Navy Yard, 4.

Marines, 11; Bur. Engraving, 7.

Marines, 10; Agriculture, 5.
Marines, 6, Navy, 4.
Marines, 4; Commerce, 2.
Marines, 12; Bur. Engraving, 7.
Marines, 18; Navy Yard, 9.
Marines, 4; Navy Yard, 3.
Marines, 10; Commerce, 3.

July 6th.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon sends a letter to Congress asking it to defer action on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill because of the danger of an immediate government deficit.

In accordance with the letter of the Major General Commandant (circular) July 6, 1921, the commuted ration allowance for enlisted men receiving commutation of rations under paragraph 485, System of Accountability, will be fifty cents per man per diem.

July 7th.—A detachment of 150 enlisted men organized at Quantico for duty as markers and scorers at Camp Perry. These men will receive thorough instruction and training until they leave. Of the above 150, a detail of fifty will go to Sea Girt to act as scorers and markers and upon completion of duty there will rejoin the detachment at Camp Perry.

President Schulthess, of Switzerland, consents to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela.

President Harding visits Senate leaders at the Capitol and asks that the Soldiers' Bonus Bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee until after the tariff and taxation bills are passed.

July 8th.—The 27th Company, stationed in the Dominican Republic, ordered disbanded by the Major General Commandant.

July 9th.—A special battleship squadron in command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, carrying an American commission, is dispatched to Callao to take part in the centenary celebration of Peru's independence.

Three hundred officers, Bluejackets and Marines of the U. S. S. *Idaho*, which was anchored at the time in the harbor of Seattle, Wash., battled on July 9th with a fire on one of the city docks which destroyed property value at \$400,000 and endangered other property worth \$2,000,000.

July 10th.—Colonel Robert H. Dunlap detached from Office of Naval Operations to Quantico under orders dated July 9th.

Marine Detachment of six officers and 150 enlisted men organized at Quantico for the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., with Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton D. South in command. Prior to this date and during the World War this prison was in charge of Naval officers and Bluejackets, and from this date the Marines will be in charge.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur T. Marix received orders of this date detached to United States when directed by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo.

"President Harding's Editorial Chair," made of wood from the hull of the Schooner *Revenge*, one of the American Fleet of Benedict Arnold that, while defeated in the Battle of Valcour on Lake Champlain in October, 1776, successfully disturbed the plans of the British to such an extent that it might be called a victory, presented to President Harding by newspapermen. Marines served on board all the vessels in this battle and it should be of interest to all Marines to know that Revolutionary Marines served on board the schooner from which the oak wood was secured to produce the magnificent chair mentioned above.

President Harding invites Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to a disarmament conference to be held in Washington, and includes China in an invitation to take up also the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions.

Five persons are killed and fourteen injured when an army bombing-plane crashes at the Lougin flying-field, Moundsville, W. Va.

July 11th.—The conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill is adopted by both branches of Congress and sent to the President. The bill provides for a personnel of 106,000 and carries approximately \$410,000,000. It also contains the Borah disarmament clause.

Germany lost 1,808,545 dead, including 52,006 officers, from the first day of the war to the first day of demobilization, according to statistics published by Lieutenant General von Altrock.

July 12th.—President Harding in a special message urges the Senate to lay aside temporarily the Soldiers' Bonus Bill on the ground that its passage now would imperil the financial stability of the country.

President signed the Naval Appropriation Bill, important provisions of which affecting Marine Corps will be found on other pages.

July 13th.—Colonel Albert Sydney McLemore, U.S.M.C., died at the naval hospital, San Francisco, from cancer of the stomach. As a result of the death of Colonel McLemore, the following officers will be promoted to the next higher grades, respectively: Lieutenant Colonel Louis McC. Little, Major Earl H. Ellis, Captain Edmond H. Morse, First Lieutenant James P. Schwerin and Second Lieutenant Edward Selby.

In the bombing exercises against the ex-German destroyer G-102, carried out by U. S. Army aviators off Cape Charles, Va., on July 13th, the Army planes sunk the G-102 by two direct hits in twenty minutes after the first hit. Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., in command of Battleship Division Five of the Atlantic Fleet, had general charge of the operations so far as concerned the Navy end of them and coördinated with General Mitchell in the exercises.

Sixty-one Army planes of the First Provisional Air Brigade, nearly all of which shared in the bombing attacks on the ex-German destroyer G-102, were assembled for review at Langley Field, July 14th, for the benefit of foreign naval attachés and Congressional and other guests of the Navy.

July 14th.—Funeral of the late Captain Lloyd W. Williams, killed in action during the Battle of Belleau Wood, at Berryville, Va., Major General Wendell C. Neville, and Captains George K. Shuler, Selden B. Kennedy, David S. Barry, Edmund H. Morse and Lemuel C. Shepherd, attended the funeral, and were the guests of Major Henry Wilson Carpenter, retired, of the Marine Corps. Thirty members of the American Legion, the immediate members of Captain Williams family, including his mother, father, wife and daughter, were present. The funeral took place from the church in Berryville at 6.00 P.M., an Army caisson from Fort Meyer, drawn by four white horses, sent by the Marine Corps, carrying the remains and a three-squadded platoon from Captain Williams's old company, 51st of the Fifth Marines, commanded by Captain Samuel C. Cumming, with First Lieutenant John B. Neill as junior officer, acted as Guard of Honor, fired the salute, while a Marine bugler sounded taps at the grave.

Bastille Day celebrated in Peking by Marines.

Japan accepts President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference, but withholds assent to an unrestricted discussion of the Far-Eastern questions as a part of it.

July 15th.—Sam Browne Belt adopted by Marine Corps. Marine Corps Orders, No. 29 (Series 1921) contains instructions. Quartermaster Department has been directed to manufacture them for sale.

Marine detachment of *Chattanooga* (that had been in Mediterranean and returned to Boston, Mass.) transferred to the *Denver*. The Detachment sailed from Boston on *Nitro* for New York and Balboa, I. C. Z., where it joined the *Denver*. This complied with a long-standing request for Marines on the *Denver*.

Preparatory orders issued to Lieutenant Colonel John W. Wadleigh as Fleet Marine Officer, Atlantic Fleet, about August 1st.

By a vote of forty-seven to twenty-nine, the Senate adopts the Penrose motion to recommit the Soldiers' Bonus Bill to the Finance Committee, as suggested by President Harding in his recent special message.

The destruction of the ex-German destroyers S-132 and V-43 by gunfire (destroyer division thirty-six), took place on July 15th, the sinking of the former enemy vessels actually being done by the six-inch guns of the *Florida* and *Delaware*. The exercises were conducted with a thirty-knot breeze blowing, intermittent showers of rain, and a rough sea.

July 16th.—The League of Nations Disarmament Commission, meeting in Paris, assures President Harding of its support of the proposed international disarmament conference at Washington.

The excitement caused in Mexico by the reported movements of two American cruisers in the vicinity of Tampico was soon allayed. The *Cleveland* and *Sacramento* were ordered there to look over the situation and to be ready to protect American interests should they be jeopardized by the strike in the oil fields. Both vessels were ordered away shortly, the *Cleveland* to Galveston and the *Sacramento* to New Orleans. These orders were issued before the *Cleveland* even arrived at Tampico. Neither vessel went back to Tampico after having departed, as was reported in the newspaper dispatches. This rumor doubtless was due to the fact that the vessels were required to lie some distance out in the harbor out of sight to most people on the docks, and the fact that they were sighted by the populace next morning probably gave rise to the belief that the vessels had gone, but had returned.

The revolt headed by General Martinez Herrera, in the Tampico oil regions, Mexico, ends with his surrender.

Lieutenant John Kellogg Martenstein, U.S.M.C., on duty with the U. S. S. *Charleston*, and Miss Virginia Blanche Bradford, of San Diego, Cal., were married in Los Angeles, Cal., July 16, 1921.

July 17th.—The majority report of the Senate Naval Affairs sub-committee, which investigated the Sims-Daniels controversy, upholds the action of Admiral Sims in criticizing the management of the Navy Department by former Secretary Daniels.

The South China government of Dr. Sun Yat Sen has decided to ask to be allowed to send delegates to the disarmament conference. This is of interest to Marines in view of the fact that many Marines were in China in 1911 when Sun Yat Sen (Sun Wen) was proclaimed the first President of the Chinese Republic. Among them were Major Bannon's Battalion lying off the French Bund at Shanghai; Major Russell's Battalion at Peking; Lieutenant A. B. Miller's Marine Guard on the *Helena* at Hankow, that was ashore and saw a lot of the fighting, Lieutenant Miller being subsequently decorated by the Chinese Government; Lieutenant M. E. Shearer's Marine Guard on the *Wilmington* at Canton; and the Marine Guard of the Flagship *Saratoga* at Woosung. The Chinese Republic has passed through many vicissitudes since that date and Sun Yat Sen is now president of an unrecognized republic in South China.

July 18th.—The exercises planned for the destruction of the ex-German cruiser *Frankfurt* by aircraft and gunfire scheduled for July 18th took place on that day under favorable weather conditions, but only the aircraft portion of the exercises took place since a squadron of Army bombing planes from Langley Field sank the former enemy ship at sixty miles east of the Virginia Capes. The exercises, which began at nine A.M., continued until four-fifteen P.M., when four planes of a squadron of six Martin bombers, Army officers flying machines taking part in the attacks included Lieutenant B. E. Meyers, E. M. Morris, Guy Kirksey, H. G. Crocker, C. W. Graybeal and J. W. Monahan. Navy officers included Lieutenant Commanders James H. Strong, H. T. Bartlett; and Lieutenants Myron F. Eddy, L. F. Noble, A. M. Price, F. B. Stump, A. J. Williams, Jr., D. Thomas, C. Keene, G. E. Rumill and E. T. Garvey. The following Marine officers were present as observers: Brigadier General Logan Feland, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Beaumont, Majors Henry N. Manney, Edward W. Sturdevant, and Maurice E. Shearer, and Captain George K. Shuler.

July 19th.—The Mexican revolutionary leader in the vicinity of Vera Cruz has been defeated.

July 20th.—The new Federation of Central American republics has held the first meeting of its legislative body, attended by representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

Argentina has declined to act as mediator between Panama and Costa Rica.

A great fire has broken out in the oil fields south of Tampico, destroying millions of dollars worth of property.

July 21st.—The funeral of Captain John F. Burnes, killed in action in France, attended by Brigadier General Harry Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Lay, and Majors Frederick A. Barker and Maurice E. Shearer.

The U. S. S. *Maryland* was placed in commission at Newport News on July 21st with Captain C. F. Preston, U.S.N., as her commanding officer. The keel of the *Maryland* was laid April 24, 1917, and she was launched March 20, 1920, at Norfolk, Va. She is 624 feet over all, ninety-seven feet three and a half inches beam, thirty feet draft, and displacement 33,590 tons. She carries eight 16-inch guns and her full complement will be sixty-one officers and 1565 men. The battleship is fitting out at the Norfolk Navy Yard and later will join the U. S. Pacific Fleet. The commanding officer of the Marine Detachment is Captain A. Chenault Dearing.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., who on July 1st took command of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 21st, ordered all the eighty-three members of the Welfare League, established by Thomas Mott Osborne when in charge of the prison several years ago, to be returned to their cells. They were to surrender their league buttons and be deprived of the privileges they have enjoyed up to that time. Colonel South was detailed by Secretary of the Navy Denby to investigate conditions at the prison.

Second Lieutenant Herman H. Hanneken, Marine Corps, awarded Navy Cross by President on following citation: "For extraordinary heroism displayed by Lieutenant Hanneken, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, on the night of March 31–April 1, 1920, by advancing into the camp of Osiris Joseph, a notorious bandit leader. With admirable disregard of danger, Lieutenant Hanneken, leading a small detail, advanced to within about fifteen feet of Osiris Joseph, who was surrounded by his followers, shot and killed him, thereby ridding the country of a bandit who had long terrorized Northern Haiti. In

addition to the courage displayed, the resourcefulness shown and the careful planning necessary to accomplish his mission are worthy of the highest praise."

Corporal Roy L. Villars, Marine Corps, awarded Navy Cross by President on following citation: "For extraordinary heroism displayed by Corporal Villars, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, on April 16, 1920, in defending his post at Marche Canard, against greatly superior bandit forces. His bravery and utter disregard for personal safety, in exposing himself to the enemy during three different assaults which occurred during the three-hour attack, and by his excellent handling of an automatic rifle, saved this brave garrison from annihilation until relief arrived. Corporal Villars personally killed the Chief of attacking bandit forces, General Vil-Jean, during one of the assaults, who had advanced to within three yards of his feet."

The program of aircraft and gunfire attacks on the ex-German submarines, destroyers, cruiser and battleship that was begun on June 18th off the Virginia Capes was brought to a successful conclusion with the sinking of the ex-German battleship *Ostfriesland* by Army aviators. This final exercise was begun July 20th, but was halted by a squall. When resumed on July 21st the first attack was made at eight-twenty-three A.M. by a squadron of Army MB planes carrying 1000-pound bombs. Three hits were made, inflicting only superficial damage. After an inspection of the *Ostfriesland* by the Board of Observers another squadron of Army planes including six Martin bombers and one Handley-Page plane, began its attack at twelve-fifteen P.M., and dropped six 2000-pound bombs and at twelve-forty P.M. the *Ostfriesland* sank. The Navy Department's announcement on July 21st as to this exercise reads:

"The *Ostfriesland* sunk at twelve-forty P.M., just twenty-one minutes after attack with 2000-pound bombs was launched by Army Martin bombers. Ex-German battleship turned on port side, then went under stern first. Seven 2000-pound bombs dropped. None hitting directly, but all close alongside, throwing column of spray hundreds of feet in air and over deck. This attack followed attack by Army Martin bombers with 1000-pound bombs. Five were dropped and three registered direct hits. Amount damage done by these not determined. In all twelve bombs dropped, three being direct hits." The following marine officers were present as observers: Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, Major General

Wendell C. Neville, Colonel William N. McKelvy, Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., Major Charles J. Miller, and Captain Leroy P. Hunt.

July 22nd.—Major John G. Emery, National Commander of the American Legion, announced that the legion would continue its fight on the bonus.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., in command of battleship squadron two, Atlantic Fleet, which is visiting Portugal, on July 22nd visited Batalha, near Lisbon, and placed a wreath on the burial place of Portuguese unknown soldiers killed in the World War. Admiral Hughes was accompanied by his staff and the Portuguese Minister of War, says a press dispatch from Lisbon.

July 23rd.—Orders issued July 9th detaching Brigadier General Harry Lee from Quantico on July 23rd and directing him to proceed to Dominican Republic to assume command of Second Brigade Marines, as relief of Brigadier General Charles G. Long.

Reunion of Second Division in Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Harry Lee relieved in command of Third Brigade by Colonel Robert H. Dunlap.

July 24th.—*Arizona*, *Nevada*, and *Oklahoma*, carrying American Commission, visited Callao, Peru, to participate in the Centennial Celebration of Peruvian independence.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., representing the American Navy, and Major General Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., representing the Army, both comprising part of the American mission to the centenary celebration of the independence of Peru, arrived at Callao on July 22nd. The mission made the voyage from Hampton Roads, Va., in a special squadron consisting of the U. S. S. *Arizona*, *Oklahoma* and *Nevada*. An exchange of courtesies between the American officials and the Peruvian port authorities took place aboard the *Arizona*. The mission reached Lima in the afternoon of the day of its arrival at Callao. President Leguia formally received it two days later.

July 25th.—The total strength of the U. S. Marine Corps on July 25th was 1090 Regular and Reserve commissioned and warrant officers and 21,809 men. The enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps was 806 in excess of its authorized strength.

July 26th.—The Japanese Government agrees to participate in the proposed Washington conference on the Far-Eastern problems.

Twenty-seven Marines, comprising a special class in the aviation mechanics' school at Great Lakes, who graduated on July 26th, left immediately for Hampton Roads, where they embarked on a transport that will convey them through the Panama Canal, thence to San Francisco, where they will sail for Guam, via Honolulu.

This trip was made possible by intensive study on the part of the student Marines, who worked nights so that they could finish the course in time to take the transport on its scheduled sailing date. The voyage is practically half-way around the world.

July 27th.—Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harlee, under orders signed July 9th, detached from Headquarters to Dominican Republic.

Major Samuel Milby Harrington, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Marion Nutting Meehan were married at Atlanta, Ga.

The Senate on July 27th adopted a resolution proposed by Senator McCormick providing that a committee of five Senators "inquire into the occupation and administration of the territories of the Republic of Haiti and of the Dominican Republic by the forces of the United States." Senators McCormick, Knox, Oddie, Pomerene and King have been appointed the committee by the Vice President. A preliminary hearing was held in Washington on August 3rd, at which Oswald G. Villard, editor of *The Nation* of New York City, and Horace Knowles, formerly American Minister to San Domingo, outlined the charges they proposed to lay before the committee at the formal opening of the hearings on August 5th.

July 28th.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on July 28th ordered the naval station at New Orleans closed as soon as practicable, so far as repair and supply of vessels are concerned. The buildings, machinery, tools and other public property involved will be placed in condition for preservation. The station will remain under the command of Captain G. F. Cooper, U.S.N., commandant of the 8th Naval District, and an adequate Marine guard will be retained. The naval air station at Rockaway, N. Y., has also been ordered discontinued and will be closed about September 1st. The naval air station at Cape May, N. J., will likewise be placed out of commission about August 15th. The equipment and personnel of the two air stations will be moved to Hampton Roads.

July 31st.—The Navy Department Reorganization Board, convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy, June 20, 1921, of which Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, U. S. Navy, is senior member,

and of which Colonel Rufus H. Lane, U. S. Marine Corps, is a member, submitted its report to the Secretary of the Navy on July 30, 1921.

The report of the Reorganization Board covered the following subjects, on which opinions and recommendations were submitted:

General discussion of the existing organization of the Department with reference to duplication of administrative work.

The organization within the Navy Department necessary to carry out the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act; and a Proposed Method of submitting estimates in conformity therewith.

The establishment of an Insular Affairs desk in the Navy Department.

The establishment of a Division of Inspections in the Office of Naval Operations.

The facilitation of the issue of supplies from the Navy to Marine Corps and vice versa.

The prevention of duplication of effort by the establishment of an organization which centralize patent investigations for all Bureaus of the Navy Department.

The discussion of the general administrative methods of the Bureaus and Offices of the Department with reference to the application of the principle of standardization.

Standardizing the procedure used in the acquisition of property.

Reports and returns required by Bureaus and Offices of the Department which can be eliminated.

The establishment of a standard filing and indexing system for the whole Navy, the Navy Department, the shore stations and all ships.

The employment of clerical and drafting forces at Navy Yards and Stations through the Labor Board in the same manner as mechanics and laborers.

The proposed new "Regulations Governing Employment of Civilians in the Naval Establishment."

The working hours of the clerical and technical forces of the Naval Establishment should be the same as for the mechanical force. Reduction in the amount of leave per year allowed to civil employees of the Naval Establishment.

Navy Yard Organization.

Comments on the Organization of the Twelfth Naval District.

The organization of the Office of the Aide for Navy Yards.

Cognizance and principles of the characteristics of the Navy's cost accounting system as distinct from cognizance over the practical work of cost accounting.

The analysis of the present organization of the Navy Department.

The War Plans Section of the Office of Naval Operations.

The Assembling of all photographic work in the Navy Department.

The prevention of duplication of effort by the consolidation of electrical work in one Bureau.

Work for the Marine Corps at Navy Yards.

August 3rd.—Investigation of the case of Edmund G. Chamberlain that was being conducted by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has been put over until the autumn, according to an announcement made by the committee on August 3rd. Former Captain Chamberlain was requested to have all his testimony and witnesses available when hearings on the case are resumed in order that the investigation may be completed quickly. Former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory has been appearing before the sub-committee on behalf of ex-Captain Chamberlain, the Navy Department being represented by Lieutenant Clarence M. Ruffner, U.S.M.C., of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. The executive hearings have been indefinitely postponed because of the absence of Senator Walsh, of Montana, a member of the sub-committee in Europe.

August 4th.—Ratification by the British Empire of the permanent Court of International Justice is deposited with the secretariat of the League of Nations. It includes ratifications by Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

August 5th.—Senate Committee to inquire into the Haitian and Dominican affairs convened in Washington, D. C. In addition to those representing the two West Indian Republics, Captain Charles S. Freeman, U. S. Navy, of the Naval Operations Planning Division, and Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S.M.C., of the Marine Corps Insular and Foreign Affairs Section, were present to represent the Navy Department.

The Military Governor and members of his Staff gave a farewell reception in honor of Brigadier General Charles G. Long, and the departing officers and families of the Staff and Brigade, at the Country Club, Santo Domingo City.

August 6th.—Captain Wesley W. Walker, Sergeant Morris Fisher and Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, U.S.M.C., will represent the Marine Corps in the international rifle and pistol matches at Lyons, France, opening August 6th. Captain Walker was on the A.E.F. team in the international matches last year. Sergeant Fisher won the free rifle championship at the Olympic matches in 1920. Sergeant Thomas, first winner of the Lauchheimer trophy, is a distinguished rifle and pistol shot. The Marine team will return to the United States about September 5th and will go to Camp Perry to shoot in the National Matches.

Colonel Harry K. White, U.S.M.C., retired, has been placed on active duty and assigned as officer in charge of the Navy Records and Library. He is from Minnesota and was placed on the retired list because of disability November 26, 1909. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy class of 1881, which recently held its fortieth anniversary celebration in Louisville, Ky. There is a vacancy in the library, a clerkship at \$2240 a year, which has not been filled for more than two years.

Major Julian C. Smith, detached from the U. S. S. *Arkansas*, for duty as Aide on Staff of Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, Commander Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

The United States finished first in the International Rifle Team Match shot at Lyons, France, with Switzerland, France, Italy, and Holland finishing in the order named. The teams finished as follows in the pistol match: Italy, Switzerland, France, and United States. Two Marines were members of the American Rifle Team—Captain Wesley W. Walker and Sergeant Morris Fisher, while Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas was a member of the Pistol Team. In the Individual Pistol Match, Gunnery Sergeant Thomas finished in third place.

August 8th.—Brigade Order No. 5, of August 8, 1921, Headquarters, Second Brigade, Santo Domingo City, D. R., reads as follows: "1. The Commanding General on relinquishing command of the Second Brigade, extends to the officers and men his best wishes for success and happiness and congratulates them on their good work in Santo Domingo, and their efficient manner of performing their many arduous duties. Chas. G. Long, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps."

August 9th.—The War Risk Bureau ended its official career on August 9th, being replaced by the Veterans' Bureau under the terms

of the Sweet Bill, which also puts under the Veterans' Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Recreation and certain branches of the Public Health Service.

August 10th.—U. S. Marine Corps Team No. 1 won and U. S. Marine Corps Team No. 2 finished second in the Special Team Match (substituted for the Bancroft Match) at Sea Girt, N. J.

Corporal L. D. Wilson (50-1) finished second, Sergeant T. J. Jones (50) third, and First Sergeant E. S. Stake (50) fourth in the Mackenzie Match at Wakefield, Mass.

Marines won first six places in the Bailey Match at Wakefield, Mass., finishing as follows: Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs, Sergeant T. J. Jones, Corporal L. D. Wilson, Private R. C. Glenn, Corporal B. L. Stephenson, and Private S. A. Moraski. All had a score of 50.

August 11th.—Formal invitations to the conference on disarmament and Pacific and Far-Eastern questions are sent out by Secretary of State Hughes, after being approved by President Harding. All invitations were accepted and the date set for November 11, 1921. United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and China will attend.

Marine Corps Team No. 1 won the Hayden All American Match, and Team No. 2 finished second at Wakefield, Mass.

August 12th.—Marines won the Marine Corps' Longe Range Trophy Match, two-man team, Sergeants C. A. Porter and W. F. Liell, with a score of 194, being the winners at Wakefield, Mass.

Marine Gunner J. J. Faragher won the Captain Ratigan Match at Wakefield, Mass.

Sergeant Thomas J. Jones won the Campbell Match, 300 yards, slow fire, at Wakefield, Mass. Sergeant Jones' score is a world's record for consecutive bull's eyes at this or any other range. His score was 50 and 122 Extra Bull's Eyes.

August 13th.—The Phelan Match at Wakefield, Mass., was won by Captain Joseph Jackson, with a score of eight possible strings. The Cummings Match at Wakefield, Mass., was won by Captain Joseph Jackson with a score of one possible and forty-eight on a shoot off.

In the Pfaff Match at Wakefield, Mass., Captain Joseph Jackson took second place, with a score of forty-nine.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on August 13th after a two years' cruise as flagship of the European Station. She left Portsmouth, N. H., on June 18, 1919, and had traveled 29,654 miles upon arrival at Philadelphia.

In that time the *Pittsburgh* visited Gibraltar, parts in Spain, Italy, Turkey, Russia, Egypt, France, England, Germany, Portugal, and Belgium. Ten days last month were spent in visits being made to Brussels, The Hague, Rotterdam and to the Western battle front.

Captain Campbell H. Brown, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanford, of Nashville, Tenn., were married on the afternoon of August 13th. Captain Brown is at present in command of the detachment on the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania*.

August 17th.—Marines were very successful in the matches held at Sea Girt, N. J., August 17th to 27th, inclusive. Marines took third place in the Eisner Match, 10 shots kneeling and 10 shots standing, 200 yards slow fire. Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs won the Hayes Match (10 shots at 600 yards) followed by twelve Marines. Wiggs' score was 50 plus 6. Fifth place by Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd (45) was the best the Marines could do in the Wingate Match. Sixth, seventh and eighth places were also captured by Marines, in this Wingate Match which consisted of ten shots at 200 yards. The Meany Match (ten shots at 500 yards) was won by Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd (50 plus 9) followed by nine Marines. Marine Gunner Otho Wiggs (50-50-50-49) and four Marines followed Lieutenant Hinds of the Infantry in the Gould Rapid Fire Match (ten shots at 200 yards, rapid fire). The Swiss Match (Course of fire—500 yards with two sighting shots and continual shooting as long as remaining in the bull's eye) was won by Marine Gunner J. J. Andrews of the Marines with a score of 94. He was followed by nine Marines. The Infantry Team won the Sadler Match (1727) followed by the U. S. Marine Corps Team No. 2 (1717). Marine Corps Team No. 3 finished fourth (1712) and Marine Corps Team No. 1 captured sixth place (1694). Private R. C. Glenn (100 plus 19) won the Roe Match with seven Marines following. The first three scores of the above match were new world's records, all won by Marines. The first seven places in the Nevada Match were taken by Marines, Marine Gunner J. J. Andrews winning with 148. The Dryden Trophy Match was won by Marine Corps Team No. 2 (1173) followed by the First Team (1157). Marine Corps Team No. 1 took third place in the McAlpin Trophy Match and the Second Team fourth place. Sergeant T. J. Jones (75 plus 51-5's), followed by nine Marines, won the Libbey Trophy Match. Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd (337), followed

by nine Marines, won the Sea Girt National Individual Match (Army Qualification Course). The All-Comers' Match was won by Sergeant William F. Liell, followed by thirteen Marines. Sergeant A. J. Gozeski, followed by seven other Marines, won the New Jersey State Rifle Association Two-man Team Match. The Rogers All-Comers' Mid-range Match was won by Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd (100 plus 81, 5's), followed by eleven other Marines. The Spencer Match was won by Sergeant E. P. Holzhauer (75 plus 26, 5's), followed by eight other Marines. The Sea Girt National Team Match was won by the First Marine Corps Team (3319) with the Second Marine Corps Team in second place (3261). Infantry was third and Navy fourth. The Sea Girt National Individual Pistol Match was lost by the Marines, but First Lieutenant W. J. Whaling took second place (263), Gunnery Sergeant H. Morf (256) third place, and Gunnery Sergeant T. A. Tieken (255) fourth place. Marine Corps Team No. 1 won the Sea Girt National Pistol Team Match (1330) with Marine Corps Team No. 2 in second place (1271). The New York Revolver Team Match was won by Marine Corps Team No. 1 (1040) and second place by Marine Corps Team No. 2 (904). The Sea Girt Championship Match was won by Marine Gunner C. A. Lloyd.

August 19th.—The battleship is still the greatest factor of naval strength, according to conclusions of the Army and Navy board based on recent bombing tests against ex-German vessels.

Lieutenant Colonel Giles Bishop detached, Guam to United States.

August 20th.—Major General George Barnett, commanding the Department of the Pacific, is being considered for the presidency of George Washington University in Washington, D. C., a position recently made vacant by the appointment of former President Collier as Ambassador.

Colonel Arthur T. Marix, detailed to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., upon arrival in United States from Santo Domingo.

August 21st.—One battalion of Marines, consisting of 18 officers and 388 men, under command of Major Thomas S. Clarke, left Quantico on August 21st, and proceeded by train to Philadelphia, whence they were taken down the Delaware River to the Delaware breakwater, where they embarked on the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* for possible duty in Panama.

August 23d.—The State Department is advised that Panama will surrender its claim to territory near Coto adjudged to belong to Costa Rica.

August 24th.—By far the greatest naval disaster in peace times for many years was the destruction of the gigantic airship ZR-2 at Hull, England, on August 24, 1921, while undergoing her final trials preliminary to her departure for America.

Colonel Constantine M. Perkins, detached from Second Brigade, Dominican Republic, to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

The Marine Baseball team of the Government League, Washington, after winning the first series of the League by brilliantly winning eight straight contests, met stiffer opposition in the second series from the Navy Yard team and after many hotly contested games managed to finish the second series in a tie with the Navy Yard team. In the play-off game for the tie, the Marines lost the see-saw contest by a score of 9 to 6. In the games played to determine the championship of the League between the winners of the first and second series the Marines lost the three-game series by suffering two straight defeats from the strong Navy Yard aggregation and thus lost the opportunity of playing in the City Championship Series.

August 25th.—The actual enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was 21,208, or 208 in excess of the average number allowed for this fiscal year.

First Lieutenant Sidney J. Handsley died at Field Hospital, Santo Domingo, D. R., at 10.30 A.M.

August 26th.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. Williams, detached from Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, to the General Staff College, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Wadleigh detached from U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* to the U. S. S. *Wyoming*.

August 27th.—Lieutenant Colonel Berton W. Sibley was retired on August 27th. His retirement promotes Major Thomas C. Turner.

The Marine Corps Headquarters baseball team defeated the Washington All-Masonic baseball team in a well played game at American League Park by the score of 6-0. The game was played for the benefit of Post No. 1 Disabled Veterans of the World War. Flynn, pitching for the Marines, was a great factor in the victory. A large silver loving cup was presented to the winning team. A number of prominent persons were present, including President

- Harding, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune. The President threw the first ball.

August 31st.—Captain Edward C. Fuller (son of Colonel Fuller), killed at Belleau Wood on June 13, 1918, was buried at Annapolis, Md.

September 1st.—Funeral of Captain Donald F. Duncan (killed in the Battle of Belleau Wood, on June 6, 1918) was held at Arlington.

September 2nd.—Sergeant Major Joseph Geary, Headquarters Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines, who was killed in action on June 25, 1918, at Belleau Wood, was buried at Harper's Ferry.

Enlisted strength of Marine Corps is 21,092.

September 3rd.—Orders issued about this date by Secretary Denby placing the Office of the Solicitor of the Navy under the Judge Advocate General.

Funeral Services held for Second Lieutenant Clarence Ashley Dennis (killed in action at Belleau Wood on June 8, 1918) at Saint Agnes' Chapel, New York City.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

[PUBLIC—No. 35—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 4803.]

An Act Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes:

* * *

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR WEST INDIAN ISLANDS: For expenses incident to the occupation of the Virgin Islands and to the execution of the provisions of the Act providing a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, to be applied under the direction of the President, \$343,440: *Provided*, That no person owing allegiance to any country other than the United States of America shall be eligible to hold office as a member of the colonial councils of the Virgin Islands of the United States nor to hold any public office under the government of said islands: *Provided further*, That the income tax laws now in force in the United States of America and those which may hereafter be enacted shall be held to be likewise in force in the Virgin Islands of the United States, except that the proceeds of such taxes shall be paid into the treasuries of said Islands.

* * *

CARE OF LEPERS, ETC., ISLAND OF GUAM: Naval station, island of Guam: Maintenance and care of lepers, special patients, and for other purposes, including cost of transfer of lepers from Guam to the island of Culion, in the Philippines, and their maintenance, \$20,000.

* * *

RECREATION FOR ENLISTED MEN: For the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the Navy, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That not more than two persons shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$1800 per annum, \$800,000.

MARINE BARRACKS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Toward the further development of the Marine Corps base, \$500,000.

* * *

* * * *Provided*, That retainer pay provided by existing law shall not be paid to any member of the Naval Reserve Force who fails to train as provided by law during the year for which he fails to train.

PROVISIONS, NAVY: For provisions and commuted rations for the seamen and marines, which commuted rations may be paid to caterers of messes in case of death or desertion upon orders of the commanding officers, commuted rations for officers on sea duty (other than commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Supply Corps, chaplains, chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, chief machinists, chief pay clerks, and chief sailmakers) and midshipmen, and commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the naval hospital fund; subsistence of officers and men unavoidably detained or absent from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsistence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commutation therefor to be given); subsistence of men on detached duty; subsistence of officers and men of the naval auxiliary service; subsistence of members of the Naval Reserve Force during period of active service; expenses in handling provisions and for subsistence of female nurses and Navy and Marine Corps general courts-martial prisoners undergoing imprisonment with sentences of dishonorable discharge from the service at the expiration of such confinement: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to commute rations for such general courts-martial prisoners in such amounts as seem to him proper, which may vary in accordance with the location of the naval prison, but which shall in no case exceed 30 cents per diem for each ration so commuted;

and for the purchase of United States Army emergency rations as required; in all, \$21,925,922.50, to be available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

MARINE CORPS

PAY, MARINE CORPS: Pay of officers, active and reserve list: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for all officers on the active and reserve list, \$4,386,196.01.

For pay of officers prescribed by law, on the retired list: For three major generals, four brigadier generals, eight colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twenty-six majors, forty-four captains, twenty-two first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, two marine gunners, one quartermaster clerk, two pay clerks, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the year, including such increased pay as is now or may hereafter be provided for retired officers regularly assigned to active duty, \$353,761.25.

Pay of enlisted men, active and reserve list: Pay and allowances of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as prescribed by law, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, and including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, or regularly detailed as gun captains, gun pointers, cooks, messmen, signalmen, or holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars, including interest on deposits by enlisted men, post exchange debts of deserters, under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and the authorized travel allowance of discharged enlisted men, and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, and for pay of enlisted men designated as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks, both afloat and ashore, \$12,060,300.76.

For pay and allowances prescribed by law of enlisted men on the retired list: For nineteen sergeants major, one drum major, forty gunnery sergeants, thirty-six quartermaster sergeants, fifty-four first sergeants, fifty-six sergeants, twelve corporals, five principal musicians, eighteen first-class musicians, one second-class musician, one drummer, and ten privates, and for those who may be retired during the fiscal year, \$210,822.60.

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged enlisted men for clothing undrawn, \$25,000.

Mileage: For mileage to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$150,000.

Commutation of quarters for enlisted men on recruiting duty, for officers and enlisted men serving with or without troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, for enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the offices of the commandant, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster, and the offices of the assistant adjutant and inspectors, assistant paymasters, assistant quartermasters, at \$21 each per month, and for enlisted men employed as messengers in said offices, at \$10 each per month, \$711,100.

PAY OF CIVIL FORCE: In the office of the major general commandant: Temporary special assistant to the major general commandant, \$2750; chief clerk, 2250; clerk, \$1800; messenger, \$971.28; in all, \$7771.28.

In the office of the paymaster: Chief clerk, \$2250; clerk, \$1500; in all, \$3750.

In the office of the adjutant and inspector: Chief clerk, \$2250; clerks—one \$1800, one \$1600, one \$1500, one \$1400, one \$1200; in all, \$9750.

In the office of the quartermaster: Temporary special assistant to the quartermaster, \$2750; chief clerk, \$2250; clerks—two at \$1800 each, one at \$1500, two at \$1400 each, two at \$1200 each, technical engineer, \$2300; draftsman, \$2000; in all, \$19,600.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, San Francisco, California: Chief clerk, \$2500.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Chief clerk, \$2500; messenger, \$840; in all, \$3340.

For temporary employees in offices at Marine Corps Headquarters and at Marine Corps posts, \$100,000: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation in excess of \$2000 per annum.

In all, for pay of civil force, \$146,711.28, and the money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be dis-

bursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law as pay of the Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

In all, pay, Marine Corps, \$18,043,891.90.

MAINTENANCE, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, MARINE CORPS

PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS: For enlisted men serving ashore; subsistence and lodging of enlisted men when traveling on duty, or cash in lieu thereof; commutation of rations to enlisted men regularly detailed as clerks and messengers; payments of board and lodging of applicants for enlistment while held under observation, recruits, recruiting parties, and enlisted men where it is impracticable to otherwise furnish subsistence, or in lieu of board, commutation of rations to recruiting parties, and enlisted men traveling on special duty, at such rates as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe; ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops and for cold storage; ice for offices and preservation of rations, \$4,141,450.

CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS: For enlisted men authorized by law, \$1,125,000.

FUEL, MARINE CORPS: For heat, light, and commutation thereof for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men, and other buildings and grounds pertaining to the Marine Corps; fuel, electricity, and oil for cooking, power, and other purposes; and sales to officers, \$590,000.

MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS: Purchase and repair of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, canteens, rifle slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waistbelts, waist plates, cartridge belts, spare parts for repairing rifles, machetes; tents, field cots, field ovens, and stoves for tents; instruments for bands; purchase of music and musical accessories, articles of field sports for enlisted men, signal equipment and stores, purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice; good-conduct badges; medals and buttons awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service; incidental expenses of schools of application; equipment and maintenance of school, library, and amusement rooms and gymnasiums for enlisted men; rental and maintenance of target ranges, and entrance fees in competitions;

procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition and other necessary military supplies; in all, \$500,000.

TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS: For transportation of troops, and of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots or posts, including ferriage and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; toilet kits for issue to recruits upon their first enlistment and the expense of the recruiting service, \$750,000.

REPAIRS OF BARRACKS, MARINE CORPS: Repairs and improvement to barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at posts and stations; for the renting, leasing, and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, and at such other places as the public exigencies require and the erection of temporary buildings upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy; such temporary buildings as may be erected in pursuance hereof at a total cost not to exceed \$10,000 during the year, \$450,000.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS: For forage in kind and stabling for public animals of the Quartermaster's Department and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$100,000.

CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS: For freight, expressage, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing bed linen, towels, and other articles of Government property, funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men, and retired officers on active duty during the war and retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps, including the transportation of bodies and their arms and wearing apparel from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States; stationery and other paper, printing and binding; telegraphing, rent of telephones; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters; apprehension of stragglers and deserters; employment of civilian labor and draftsmen; purchase, repair, and installation and maintenance of gas, electric, sewer, and water pipes and fixtures; office and barracks furniture, vacuum cleaners, camp and garrison equipage and implements; mess utensils for enlisted men and for properly constituted officers' messes; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, quarantine fees, camphor and carbonized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, safes; purchase, hire, repair, and maintenance of such harness, wagons, motor wagons, armored automobiles, carts, drays, motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes, and other vehicles

as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes; purchase of public horses and mules; services of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for public animals, and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase of mounts and horse equipment for all officers below the grade of major required to be mounted; shoeing for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase and repair of hose, fire extinguishers, carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase, installation, and repair of cooking and heating stoves and furnaces; purchase of towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign and registered postage; books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds; repairs of pumps and wharves, water; straw for bedding, mattresses; mattress covers, pillows, sheets, furniture for Government quarters and repair of same; packing and crating officers' allowance of baggage on change of station, deodorizing, lubricants, disinfectants; for the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, \$2,000,000.

In all, for the maintenance of Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$9,656,450; and the money herein specifically appropriated for the maintenance of the Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with the existing law as maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Total, Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, \$27,700,341.90.

SEC. 6. That the last paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That all officers of the Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of the Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in line of duty in time of war shall be eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy who have incurred physical disability in line of duty: *Provided, however,* That application for such retirement shall be filed with the Secretary of the Navy not later than October 1, 1921."

* * *

SEC. 8. That there is hereby created and established in the Department of the Navy a Bureau of Aeronautics, which shall be charged with matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all of the duties of said bureau shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

There shall be a Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall within one year after his appointment qualify as an aircraft pilot or observer, for a period of four years, and who shall, while holding such position, have the corresponding rank and receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the Department of the Navy.

An officer of the active list of the Navy, or Marine Corps, may be detailed as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and, in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the chief of the bureau shall, until otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

There shall be a chief clerk at a salary of \$2250 per annum.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Aeronautics such number of the civilian, technical, clerical, and messenger personnel, together with such records, equipment, and facilities now assigned for aeronautic work under the various bureaus of the Department of the Navy or Marine Corps as in his judgment may be necessary. The unexpected and unobligated portion of all moneys heretofore appropriated for any bureau of the Department of the Navy or Marine Corps used in connection with aeronautics, including the appropriation "Aviation, Navy," is hereby made available for the use of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The number of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps detailed to duty in aircraft and involving actual flying and to duties in connection with aircraft shall hereafter be in accordance with the requirements of Naval Aviation as determined by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the officers in each grade below that of rear admiral who fail to qualify

as aircraft pilots or as aircraft observers within one year after the date of their detail into the Bureau of Aeronautics shall be permitted to remain detailed in this bureau: *Provided further*, That flying units or detachments, with the exception of aircraft carriers or other vessels, shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers.

SEC. 9. That the President is authorized and requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of each of said Governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective Governments for approval.

Approved, July 12, 1921.

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

THE following problem and solution were prepared by Captain LeRoy P. Hunt, U.S.M.C., Instructor in the Department of Military Tactics, Field Officers' School, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. This problem, under date of May 27, 1921, was used in the school.

CONFERENCE PROBLEM (TL-3)

"NIGHT COMBAT PATROL"

(Taken from an actual situation of the World War)
Map: French Plan Directeur.

Chateau-Thierry.

1-20,000.

GENERAL SITUATION

The General Situation is that of the World War as of 26th June, '18.

The 4th Brigade U. S. Marines, 2d Division A.E.F., has been holding the general line point (174.0-263.45)—northern edge of *Bois de la Brigade de Marine-Bouresches* (exclusive), since 26th June, '18. The 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, is holding that portion of the line on the extreme left of the Brigade, extending from point (174.0-263.45), along unimproved road to road fork at point (174.7-263.3), thence across open field to point (175.5-262.8), with two companies in the front lines and two along the Battalion Reserve line. The left front line company holds that portion of the line from point (174.0-263.45) to road fork at point (174.7-263.3). The Germans are holding a line to the front along the road point (174.0-263.8) . . . Crossroads point (174.8-263.5)—Southern edge of the town of *Belleau*.

SPECIAL SITUATION

Recent activity in the enemy's line indicates that he is preparing for an offensive and the Observation Posts and Airplanes report the arrival of new units on the front opposite the 4th Brigade. Considerable movement of small groups has been observed around barn at crossroads point (174.8-263.5). At 9.00 A.M., 29th June, '18,

Major A, commanding 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, receives orders from the Regiment, to make every effort that night to capture prisoners for identification.

Required:

1. Major A's Action and Orders.

2. Captain B's Action and Orders.

(Note): Captain B commands Company A, the left front line company of the Battalion, from which the patrol is sent.

3. Lieutenant Y's Action and Orders.

(Note): Lieutenant Y is the Lieutenant of Company A, detailed by Captain B as patrol leader.

A SOLUTION—CONFERENCE PROBLEM

"NIGHT COMBAT PATROL"

Map: French Plan Directeur,
Chauteau-Thierry Sheet,
1-20,000.

Required:

1. Major A's action and Orders.

Upon receipt of orders to make every effort to capture prisoners that night for identification, Major A estimates the situation and decides to send out an officer's combat patrol that night from Company A, the left front line company of the Battalion. He decides upon Company A on account of its position in line opposite the red barn at crossroads (174.8-263.5) where the movement of small enemy groups has been observed from time to time.

From the nature of the mission of this patrol, it will probably result in combat. Major A therefore decides it inadvisable to send the Intelligence Group on a patrol of this kind. He does, however, detail two men of the Intelligence Group to accompany the patrol to aid the patrol leader.

At 9.20 A.M., 29th June, '18, Major A dispatches the following message to Captain B of Company A by runner:

CP 1st Bn 5th Marines,
Point (174.0-261.5),
29th June, 18, 9:20 A.M.

To Captain B:

Your company will send out an officer's combat patrol tonight to capture prisoners for identification. Report to this CP immediately

with Lieutenant you select as patrol leader, for further instructions.

A,
Major.

Upon the arrival of Captain B and the patrol leader at the Battalion Command Post, Major A holds a conference, and together they carefully go over the map and intelligence reports. Major A then issues the following verbal order to Captain B at 10.30 A.M.:

"You are familiar with the enemy situation and our own.

"You will send out a combat patrol tonight to our immediate front under an officer, to capture prisoners for identification.

"Considerable movement by small groups of the enemy has been observed in the vicinity of the barn at crossroads point (174.8-263.5). I suggest that your patrol go to vicinity of this barn.

"The size of your patrol should be about 15 men.

"Start your patrol out at 11.00 P.M. and instruct it to return by 1.00 A.M.

"Notify the companies on your flanks of the size, time of departure and probable return and the route of the patrol. I will notify our Regimental Commander, the Battalion Commanders on our flanks and the supporting artillery of the same.

"Synchronize your watch with mine now.

"If there are no questions, that will be all."

Required:

2. Captain B's Action and orders.

Captain B, the Patrol Leader, and the two men from the Intelligence Group return to the company command post after receiving orders from Major A. Together they pick the men who are to constitute the patrol. (They pick 15 men as the Major suggested.)

Captain B sends for two sergeants, who are to go with the patrol and they, together with Patrol Leader and Intelligence Men go to the best available observation post and carefully study the ground to the front with field glasses, pick the route for the patrol and note the compass bearing.

At dusk (8.30 P.M.), Captain B goes to the front line and assembles the patrol leader and other platoon leaders and issues the following verbal order:

"Enemy activity has increased on our front.

"Our troops along the front remain the same.

"This company will send out an Officer's Combat Patrol of 15



men tonight at 11.00 P.M., under Lieutenant Y, to capture prisoners for identification.

"Route of patrol will be from this point (indicates) to the barn at the crossroads to our front. The patrol will return by 1.00 A.M.

"The following men will go on the patrol . . .

"Uniform for the patrol will be overseas caps or covered helmets and shirts. All articles of equipment of clothing that are bright or loose will be removed. Identification tags and all insignia of organization will be removed. Pockets will be emptied of all letters or other articles which are liable to give valuable information to the enemy.

"Equipment will be:

2 men—automatic rifles plus usual ammunition.

13 men—pistols and trench knives.

2 Intelligence Men—pistols and trench knives.

Each man will carry two hand grenades. The patrol leader, two sergeants and two Intelligence Men will be equipped with luminous compasses and watches.

"The password for entrance to our line will be . . .

"Inform your platoons fully of the patrol and password and have the men of your platoons who are to go on the patrol report here to Lieutenant Y at 10.15 P.M., properly equipped and uniformed.

"Lieutenant Y assemble, inspect and instruct your patrol in time to clear the point of departure (indicates point) at 11.00 P.M.

"If there are no questions, that will be all."

Captain B then dispatches runners to the two flank companies informing them of the size of the patrol, time and place of departure, probable time of return and the password for entrance to our lines.
Required:

3. Lieutenant Y's Action and Orders.

After receiving verbal orders from Captain B, Lieutenant Y returns to his own platoon and informs it concerning the patrol. He notifies those of his platoon who are to go on the patrol and makes known the uniform of the patrol to them. Shortly before 10.15 P.M. he turns his platoon over to his senior sergeant and leaves with those of his platoon who are to accompany him on patrol, to report at point designated by Captain B at 10.15 P.M.

When all men of the patrol arrive Lieutenant Y assembles them and carefully inspects them for uniform and equipment and makes

any necessary changes. He then gives them the following verbal order at 10.30 P.M.:

"You are familiar with the enemy situation and our own. As you know, small groups of the enemy have been observed on several occasions in the vicinity of the barn to our front.

"This patrol will go out and capture prisoners for identification in that vicinity.

"We will leave this point at 11.00 P.M. in the following formation: Sergeant C and the two men from the Intelligence Group will precede the Support as point, at 15 paces. The Support will form a skirmish line, crescent shape, with a two-pace interval between men and with the automatic rifles on either flank.

"The Battalion Intelligence Men will direct a course to the barn ahead by compass.

"I will regulate the rate of advance and the guide will also be on me.

"No one will open fire or make any unnecessary noise without orders from me.

"In case any enemy is located information will be communicated to me and I will give the necessary orders.

"If it becomes necessary to withdraw hurriedly I will give the word, whereupon each man will make his way individually to our lines, using the password for entrance.

"All casualties will be brought in.

"Communication to the scouts will be maintained by Sergeant D and communication along the line by whispering from man to man. Sergeant D will accompany me.

"Every one note the position of the North Star.

"The password is . . .

"My position will be two paces in front of the centre of the Support.

"Take your positions and await my orders to proceed."

BOOK REVIEWS

EVERY library, whether it be military or otherwise, should contain a copy of "*Our Rifles, 1800 to 1920*," by Charles Winthrop Sawyer, published by The Cornhill Company, 2A Park Street, Boston, Mass., and costing \$4.50.

It is a splendid book, containing a mass of interesting and valuable information, about rifles of all descriptions, well indexed.

Part I of Mr. Sawyer's book describes our sporting rifles from the year 1800 to 1920, and much data is printed concerning the flint lock, cap lock, and the metallic cartridge sporting rifles. It is difficult to bring out in such a short review as this the interesting manner with which Mr. Sawyer intertwines American history with the various types of rifles.

Part II is devoted to the "military rifles from first to last," "rifles used against us," "rifled carbines," and "carbines used against us." Part III gives full information about our "Present Manufacturers." Part IV is entitled "The Interested Riflemen" and will be of great assistance to every person who uses the rifle on the range or for sporting purposes. Part V describes the manufacture of the modern rifle, contains an interesting essay on the rifle called "Forward March!", and a directory of American rifle makers from 1800 to 1919.

It contains over one hundred plates that illustrate practically every small arm ever used.

The mission of "Courts-martial Procedure," published by The United States Infantry Association, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., costing \$1.50, is to supplement the "Manual for Courts-martial" in that it shows briefly and in logical sequence, largely by excerpts from the Manual, the various steps to be taken in the preparation and investigation of charges and the trial of cases in the Army. It is hoped that it may prove of assistance to the busy officer, who, because of his many duties, has not the time to "blaze the trail" for himself.

This book will prove of great value to Marine Officers when they are detached for duty with the Army.

APPLICATION FORM

Place

Date.....1921.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER,
MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION,
Headquarters, Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I desire to be enrolled as a member of the Marine Corps Association. I enclose herewith a check (or money order) for \$5 covering the first year's dues from July, 1921, to July, 1922.

Until further notice please forward the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE to me at the above address.

Name

Rank.....

(All checks or money orders to be made out to "Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association.")

The Marine Corps Association

Organized April 25, 1913, at Guantanamo, Cuba.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

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OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION

"The Association is formed to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science among its members; to provide for the improvement of their professional attainments; to foster the spirit and preserve the traditions of the United States Marine Corps; and to increase the efficiency of its members."—*Section 2, Article 1, of the Constitution.*

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Active membership open to officers of the United States Marine Corps and to former officers of honorable service. Associate membership, with annual dues of \$5.00, open to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps Militia and Organized Militia and to those in civil life who are interested in the aims of the Association. Honorary members shall be elected by unanimous vote of the Board of Control.

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All communications for The Marine Corps Association and The Marine Corps Gazette should be addressed to The Secretary Treasurer, Marine Corps Association, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., and checks made payable to the same.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS
OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, published quarterly at
Philadelphia, Pa., for October, 1920.

Washington, D. C. } ss.

Before me, an Adjutant and Inspector in the U. S. Marine Corps (authorized to administer oaths), personally appeared Edward W. Sturdevant, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Marine Corps Association, 227 South 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Editor, Edward W. Sturdevant.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Managers, None.
2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)
Marine Corps Association, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) EDWARD W. STURDEVANT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1920.

(Seal)

(Signed) F. A. BARKER.



THE WHITE HOUSE AT THE "WILDERNESS"

PRESIDENT HARDING AND SOME OF HIS GUESTS AT THE CANVAS WHITE HOUSE. THE GROUP SHOWS, LEFT TO RIGHT; PRESIDENT HARDING, MARINE ORDERLY, MARINE AIDE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ROOSEVELT, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LEJEUNE, COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS, SECRETARY GEORGE CHRISTIAN, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY EDWIN DENBY, BRIGADIER GENERAL SNEDELL, D. BUTLER, U. S. M. C.